We'll Never Cease Fire Till Our Enemies Cease to Be

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Evening

Go Ahead, on to Victory All Over the World

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Yangtze Crossed in Face of Foe

Imperial Forces Carry Out New Operations On 300-Kilometer Area West of Yochow; Move Declared Unparalleled in War Annals

Domei

HANKOW, March 9.—Commencing operations against enemy forces south of the Yangtze River, Japanese Forces last night made crossings west of Yochow along a 300-kilometer stretch of the Yangtze River, it was announced at 4 p.m. today by the Headquarters of the Japanese Forces in Central China.

Yochow is 20 kilometers northeast of Tung Ting Lake in Hunan Province.

Unparalleled War Move

Domei

AN UNNAMED FRONT SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE, March 9.—The crossing of the Yangtze River by the Imperial Forces effected yesterday evening in the face of concentrated enemy troops has no parallel in the war annals of the world and the success of the operation has added another brilliant record to Japan's history of war.

The Japanese Forces started crossing this great natural barrier last night along the distance of 300 kilometers from Yochow to a certain place on the upper reaches of the river and have launched their advance toward the Chungking Sixth War Zone. The crossing operation can be compared with the Allied Army's crossing of the Donau River during the first European War and also with the crossing of the Dnieper by the German forces in the current European campaign, but it was much larger in scope and more difficult than the latter two operations.

The width of the Yangtze, in the first place, ranges from two to four kilometers and cannot be compared with that of the Donau or Dnieper. Moreover, characteristic of great rivers in the Chinese Continent, the Yangtze changes its course frequently and the river banks are crumbly and soft. Added to this, mines had been thickly laid by the enemy along the river where the Imperial

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Overlooking Enemy Camp

A Japanese sentinel, with bayonet bared, glares down on enemy activity from a hilltop post, somewhere on the Shansi front in China. (Passed by War Ministry)

Press Comments

Wednesday, March 10

ASAHI—Army Day Thoughts

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-U.S. Conflict

Army Day Thoughts

ASAHI—The Battle of Mukden, as is well known, decided the issue of the Russo-Japanese War. Many springs and winters have gone by since then but the same ecstasy of serving and dying for the State has been experienced on many occasions by the officers and men of our Army. It is this ecstasy that has assured us consummate skill in war planning and heroic deeds of valor at the front. Water-tight unification of administration and command and perfect harmony between the Government and people behind the lines also are rooted in that spirit.

Now we greet the 38th anniversary of the Battle of Mukden amid the unprecedented War of Greater East Asia. We cannot repress our feeling of exhilarating elation, and the same determination to do or die that animated all Japanese of that day is stirring us today.

Comparing that war with this, we realize, of course, the difference in scale and breadth. The rapid advance in arms and scientific development have made marked changes in warfare. But there exists one thing with us that does not change in a thousand years. It is the faith and unshakable determination to fight on to the end.

Science is to be respected and importance attached to engineering. Progress in these fields beyond the common groove of civilization and human intelligence has often been occasioned by war. We need not go so far back as the Stone Age or Iron Age, but we may trace phenomenal strides since the time gunpowder was invented and cannon and smaller firearms appeared. Unprecedented progress was seen during the last Great War when aircraft and tanks were thrown into action for the first time. The tank idea was based on the caterpillar invented by our own engineers at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

It remained for the first designer of a tank merely to attach an iron box and insert a small-caliber gun to complete it. Flame-throwers emerged toward the end of the last Great War and their real efficacy has been proved in the present European War.

These new arms, thus, are not products of wild imagination or fantastic design but the fruits of incessant research and steady labors, improvements being effected step by step. Intelligence and learning, of course, were necessary to achieve them but it cannot be denied that a sort of spiritual energy animated the invention. The consummate skill in command for making effective use of such new inventions, therefore, can only be acquired by trained and tempered will, crystalline spirit and scientific equipment of the highest order.

When we go a step farther and consider what is the quintessence of the act of commanding, we are left in no doubt as to the point that it is an act of faith born of loyalty and patriotism. Thus, it is well to respect science but we must not be dazzled by it as by magic, as by something esorteric. Such an attitude would make us anxious to imitate and repose undue confidence in a little science. The noble spirit of scientific research should be nourished but unthinking exaggeration of "scientification' of everything is liable to make the people fall into materialism.

This is a matter that does not concern armament alone. It reaches out even to the root of war aims. As we have reiterated, the nature of the present war was already fixed at the time of the founding of our nation.

The Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain stands unmistakable and crystalline clear. It is to be recalled that

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Japanese Fighting Spirit Lauded By Italian Military Attache Here

Paying unstinted tribute to the Japanese fighting spirit, Colonel Guido Bertoni, Military Attache of the Italian Embassy here, in an interview on the occasion of the 38th Army Day, declared that the Japanese Armed Forces and the people are motivated by the same spirit of determination and sacrifice which enabled Japan to emerge victorious over Imperialist Russia in the war of 1904-05, according to Domei.

Despite the progress in industries, science and weapons, the Japanese soldiers and people of today still retain the same spirit which enabled the rising Empire of Japan of nearly 40 years ago to stop the advance of the Czar's forces into East Asia. Just as the Japanese Forces were ready to check the Russian interference in East Asia almost four decades ago, Japan is now fully prepared to smash the menace presented by the United States, Colonel Bertoni added.

"The United States," he said, "banks heavily on its material wealth to enable it to win revenge for all of the defeats it has suffered but it forgets that in all great wars, the decisive factor of victory is the spirit. Because Japan is unquestionably superior in this regard, it can look forward with certainty toward the future.

"The armed forces and people of Italy, who are closely allied with the forces and people of Japan in the present life-or-death fight for the construction of a new world order, today are resolved to strengthen ever more the iron ties which bind the two nations in the fight against the common enemy. It is with real pride and certainty of the future that the Italian people join with the Japanese people in celebrating the 38th Army Day, the anniversary of the glorious victory won at the Battle of Mukden."

REHABILITATION BOOMS IN JAVA; OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Japanese War Chief Thanks People for Hearty Cooperation

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 9.—The rehabilitation of Java is progressing by leaps and bounds through the full trust of Indonesians in the Japanese Imperial Forces, declared the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Java, in a 10-minute broadcast from a local station today in a message to Japan.

Now that the scars of war have been healed, Java is enjoying fully the favorable results of the combined efforts of military and civil authorities, he added.

His speech was given in commemoration of the fall of Java. Appreciation was expressed by him for the support extended by the local inhabitants.

"The fifty million native inhabitants in Java have perfect understanding of the true significance of the current war on which depends the common destiny of the peoples of Greater East Asia, he declared. Fully aware of their important responsibility, Indonesians have rendered their joint efforts for the smooth working of the military administration."

War Strategy Lauded

Recalling the unprecedented feat of expeditionary forces, in operating thousands of nautical miles overseas from home bases in routing the combined American-British-Dutch forces in ten days, the supreme commander attributed the overthrow of the Dutch to the supreme strategy and the unparalled fighting spirit of the Imperial troops.

"The war has just begun, and the peoples of East Asia should continue their unremitting efforts for the exe-

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Civil Service System Planned for Japanese

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 8.—A new civil service system with aims set at encouraging native inhabitants to participate actively in the civil administration of Java will be initiated, shortly, it was revealed here today.

The draft plan which is now being worked out by competent authorities of the Military Administration in time for promulgation by the first anniversary of the Administration, is patterned after Japan's Civil Service System and when put into force will open the way for native inhabitants to actively participate in administrative matters as officers in all branches of the Government.

According to the tentative plan, there will be three major rankings with sub-classes in each division, and an examination system will allow the capable and ambitious inhabitants to win promotion.

It is noteworthy that the way to higher positions is open to even those who are without schooling provided they are capable and efficient.

It is understood that a pension will be made available for those who render long service for the Government under the new civil service system.

Vatican Refutes Rumors

Domei

ROME, March 9.—Vatican authorities refuted today all rumors that have recently been circulated in connection with the visit of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York to the Vatican.

"Archbishop Spellman is refusing to meet all newspapermen as he believes that the nature of his conference with Pope Puis XII is not such as to be made public," Vatican authorities declared.

"Therefore, all reports given by newspapers are mere supposition. The report that in the interview with Archbishop Spellman, the Pope had insisted upon the strong attitude of the Vatican against Bolshevism or had opposed to the proposal made by the United States and Britain to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union is all mere fabrication."

Blindness of Dutch Led to Loss Of Treasure House, Says Isono

Friendly Overtures of Japanese Spurned By Netherlands; Speedy Victory Diverted Wealth of South to East Asian Happiness

On the occasion of Army Day, today, Yuzo Isono, Deputy Spokesman of the Board of Information, in the place of Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, commented on the plight of the Netherlands, which, misguided by America and Britain, had taken the fatal step leading to smashing defeat at Japanese hands and loss of the Dutch East Indies, treasure trove of the world. His remarks follow in full:

"This is Army Day and on this occasion it may not be out of place for me to say that since the outbreak of the war, every day and every moment has witnessed the defeat and retreat from the regions of Greater East Asia of the baneful forces of Anglo-American imperialism; and every day since December 8 last has been the first anniversary of some significant event. The defeat and retreat of America and Britain will continue until complete victory has been achieved in the War of Greater East Asia.

"The complete capitulation of Java within a week, from the first part of March to the 9th, is a fact to be noted. It may be a fact of history that the Netherlands, occupying a small corner in Europe, owned an extensive area known as the Netherlands East Indies. Yet, when we think of the Netherlands and her East Indian colonies in the light of the international situation existing just before the outbreak of the present wars in Europe and East Asia, from the standpoint of their comparative areas, of natural resources, of manpower and of the international geographical situation, it was of vital importance to the Netherlands as to which she should place her primary emphasis—the homeland or the East Indies—for her own existence.

Grave Error Made

"On this important issue the Netherlands committed the grave, irretrievable error of pursuing the policy of preferring her national graveyard, the home country. For instance, when the international situation was in a precarious state, Japan, in her fervent desire to do her utmost in stabilizing relations, sent the Kobayashi Mission and then the Yoshizawa Mission to the Netherlands East Indies and with friendliness and courtesy conducted conversation in which she demonstrated her highest powers of reason and fairness. The Netherlands Indies authorities, however, then already completely blinded by Anglo-American cajolery and machinations, no longer possessed the capacity to judge the relative importance of the issues on hand and, under the pretext of instructions from the home government, rendered meaningless all the sincere efforts of Japan to reach an amicable understanding.

"Just before and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Netherlands East Indies, relying on unreliable "allies," took an extremely arrogant attitude toward Japan as a member of the so-Called

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'Return to France,' French Rebels Told

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—To French officers and soldiers who have joined the anti-Axis cause, Admiral Jean Esteva, Governor-General of French Tunisia, issued a message today urging them to "return to France." "France and Tunisia are awaiting your return," the message read, "Your comrades who were taken prisoners on the Tunisian front have already been released with the approval of Chancellor Hitler and Chief of State Petain."

HOUSE OF PEERS GIVES APPROVAL ON ALL BILLS

Scheduled to Enter A Recess Tomorrow

The entire 89 bills submitted by the Government to the present historic 81st Imperial Diet were all examined and approved by both Houses of the Diet, as the House of Peers approved the Tokyo Metropolitan System bill, the bill for revising the Municipal Assembly Law and three other bills at its plenary session opened at 10 a.m. this morning.

The House of Representatives entered a recess on Tuesday, having finished its function of examining and approving all bills, and the House of Peers will also enter a recess tomorrow. But the members of both Houses will hold themselves in readiness to be called to session at any moment before the termination of the present Diet session on March 25, whenever any important matter requires urgent attention.

The officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association held their meeting this morning at 10 a.m. and discussed various matters to be handled during the recess of the Diet.

Manchoukuo Women Feted

The Dai Nippon Women's Association on Tuesday afternoon gave a tea party in honor of the visiting Manchoukuo women at the mansion of Marquis Toyokage Yamanouchi in Yoyogi-Sanya, Shibuya-ku, stated Domei.

The party was attended by eight members of the visiting party as well as Mrs. Wang Yun-ching, wife of the Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, while the Japanese women present included the officials of the Association led by Marchioness Sachiko Yamanouchi, president of the Association.

7,596 Officials Decorated

Government officials, as well as Army and Navy officers, totaling 7,596 persons received decorations today in the regular conferment of decorations, according to Domei.

WAR OBSERVANCE DAY CELEBRATED IN PEKING

China's 3rd Month In Conflict Feted

Domei

PEKING, March 9.—The War Observance Day, commemorating the National Government of China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, was celebrated here with colorful programs this morning.

Led by a military band, units of the North China Peace Corps, marched from the front of the headquarters of the Peace Preservation Board of the North China Political Council through the thoroughfares of the city to Pakhai Park amid the cheers of onlookers.

Ceremonies observing the National Government's third month of participation in the current war were held by the North China Political Council, the Peking Special Municipality and other similar institutions, schools and other public bodies throughout China, while under the auspices of the Hsinmin Society, a grand rally was held during which speeches stressing the speedy annihilation of the United States and Britain was delivered.

Telegraphic Line Opened

Telegraphic services linking Japan Proper with Banjermasin in South Borneo and Amboina in Amboina Island will be opened as from March 10, it was revealed.

The rate for the new telegraphic service will be ¥2.40 for the first five words in Japanese with 80 sen charged for every additional five words. The rate for telegraph in English is fixed at ¥3 for the first three words with ¥1 charged for every additional word.

Thai Envoy for Tokyo

Nai Direk Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, who has been visiting Bangkok on furlough, arrived at Fukuoka on Tuesday afternoon by air from Taihoku en route to Tokyo and subsequently took the Fuji Special Express for Tokyo from Hakata Station. He will arrive at Tokyo Station at 3:25 p.m. today.

STANDLEY RAPS SOVIET SILENCE ON AID BY U.S.

Envoy Says Moscow Hiding Information-- Washington Surprised

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 9.—United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley to the Soviet Union has complained that Soviet authorities failed to let the Soviet public know of the aid the United States is giving to the Soviet in the course of an interview he gave to Moscow newspapermen today.

It is reported from Washington that the above statement made by Standley caused considerable surprise to official and other quarters of Washington.

Washington observers declare that Standley made the above statement just when Soviet-American relations are very delicate for the specific purpose of spurring the United States Government as he supports the view of a certain group which urges the importance of concluding a new agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States respecting the object of the present war for improving relations between the two countries.

Envoy Meeting Soviet Leaders

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 9.—United States Ambassador William Standley who went to Moscow several days ago and in an interview with newspapermen frankly criticized the secretive policy of the Soviet Govern-

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Roosevelt to Investigate Manpower Dearth in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 9.—President Roosevelt has started activities personally to solve the complicated problem regarding America's manpower shortage which has become ever more serious due to wide-scale conscription, increased demand for labor in the munitions industry and the conflict prevailing in the organization for the mobilization of labor, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

To investigate the question regarding the mobilization of labor, President Roosevelt recently had a Five-man Committee established with James F. Byrnes, chief of the Economic Stabilization Bureau, as its head. It is generally observed that Roosevelt may form a new organization which will be given decisive authority on the manpower problem, on the data furnished by the above committee, or will transfer this problem entirely to Congress, which may shoulder all responsibility for the solution of the question.

As to the mobilization of labor, there already exists the Manpower Committee headed by Paul V. MacNutt, which manages problems regarding labor. In view of this fact, it is observed that the Five-man Committee is functioning as a war-time Cabinet. Some observers opine that the said committee is for the purpose of expulsing MacNutt who is now very unpopular in Congress quarters.

1st Chinese Remittances From F.I.C. Reach Canton

Domei

CANTON, March 9.—The first remittances from Chinese residents in French Indo-China has reached their family and relatives in this vicinity, it was learned today.

This follows the recent granting of permission for remittances to China from French Indo-China.

The remittances will be sent to designated persons through nominated Chinese firms by the Yokohama Specie Bank on instructions of the Japanese Consulate-General here.

These remittances are all below the 50 piastre sums, for which no permission is required. The remittances were made possible through the good offices of Japanese authorities in French Indo-China.

Sea Eagles Attack Anti-Axis Convoy

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, March 8.—Japanese Air Forces attacked a group of anti-Axis convoyed transports at a certain point off New Guinea today and sank one cargo ship, and fought a fierce air battle with anti-Axis air units that hurriedly came to resist Japanese planes, it is announced by the headquarters of the Southwestern Pacific anti-Axis Forces.

EX-CHIANG COMMANDER GETS NANKING ARMY POST

Also Accorded Rank Of Major-General

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 8.—Li Ying-ping, who recently deserted the Chungking regime to join the National Government of China, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Tientsin district garrison with the rank of Major-General, it was disclosed here today.

Li Ying-ping who formerly commanded the Chungking Sixth guerilla contingent in eastern Shantung Province surrendered to a Japanese unit early this month, together with 5,000 of his men.

Since February 2 when other Chungking guerillas were annihilated, Li had been trying to join the National Government forces, it was stated.

Li Ying-ping is a native of Shantung Province. After his graduation from the Northwestern Military Academy he joined the former northeastern Army. In 1937, he returned to his birthplace.

As the result of Li Ying-ping's surrender, General Yu Hseuh-chung's army is now reported to be facing collpase.

Fish Proposes Extention Of U.S. Lease-Lend Act

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 9.—An amendment to the bill for extending the Lease-Lend Act was submitted by Hamilton Fish, member of the United States House of Representatives, today as the examination of the bill was commenced at the plenary session of the Lower House.

The amendment proposed by Representative Fish consists of the following two points;

1. Congress should approve the Atlantic Charter.

2. Congress should approve the permanent possession of strategic British islands in the Western Pacific by the United States.

Previous to the outbreak of the present war, Representative Fish was a leading isolationist and even today is recognized as a leader of the anti-Roosevelt group in the House of Representatives. Thus, it is observed that this amendment proposal is a measure for obstacling the examination and discussion of the bill for extending the terms of the Lease-Lend Act.

Knox Proposes New Rank

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 8.—As United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox proposed to create the title of Fleet Admiral and give it to Admiral Joseph E. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-Chief of United States Combined Fleet, he also suggested that General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of United States Army, should also be made a Marshal but it is reported that General Marshall flatly rejected the honor.

8 Enemy Cargo Ships Sunk In Atlantic by Reich Subs

Domei

BERLIN, March 9.—In various regions of the Atlantic, German submarines sank eight enemy cargo ships, totaling 52,000 tons, it was announced by the German High Command today.

On March 5, the German High Command announced that 97,000 tons of enemy shipping were sunk, and when the tonnage announced today is added to the former figure, the total of enemy ships sunk since the beginning of March reach around 150,000 tons.

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—Canadian Minister of National Defense for Naval Services Angus Lewis MacDonald announced today that one Canadian Corvette was sunk in the Mediterranean by an Axis submarine, it is reported from Ottawa.

S. Africa Bans Travel On Mozambique Border

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—An order designating the frontier between the Union of South Africa and Portuguese Mozambique as a "prohibited area" was issued today by Home Minister H. C. Lawrence of the Union of South Africa for the object of preventing secret information concerning the movements of anti-Axis ships, it is reported from Cape Town.

With the increased activity of Axis submarines, the Union of South Africa has formed a special fleet for fighting submarines, and the present measure is believed to have been adopted for preventing the leaking of secrets concerning the shipping movement in the area around Lourenco Marques.

1,388 U.S. Captives in P.I.

The names of 1,388 Amercian prisoners, confined in the Philippines were revealed by the United States War Department on Monday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in reporting a wire from Washington.

The names of 17 officers and seven non-commissioned officers were included in the list published by the War Department.

AMERICA PLANS TO TRAP SPAIN

Desires Foothold In Iberian Peninsula To Invade Europe

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, March 9.—Anglo-American imperialism seems to know no bounds in spreading its poisonous tentacles to various parts of the world. Particularly, the United States sinister designs of invading and subsequently dominating the minor European nations seems to have become marked of late. As a matter of fact, the United States, which recently divulged its malicious imperialistic ambition through its unlawful invasion of French North Africa, is now frantically attempting to invade the European continent by establishing a foothold on the Iberian peninsula. Consequently, it becomes quite logical that Spain should maintain a most cautious attitude toward the United States.

On February 26, American Ambassador to Madrid Hayes, stressing Spanish-American economic amity at Barcelona, said that by the end of last year the United States had shipped 25,000 tons of sulphate and ammonia as well as 10,000 tons of raw cotton to Spain, and that a sharp increase in the amount of exports, including oil is expected in the near future. It is pointed out in this connection that the remarkable increase in the number of taxis in the city of Madrid, which has become particularly noticeable since the beginning of this year, is solely due to the import of a large quantity of gasoline from the United States.

Economic Talks Under Way

It should be noted that behind the export of such commodities from the United States exists the progress of economic negotiations involving approximately $500,000,000 between the Morgan financial group and the Spanish government. The economic parley claims that it is aimed at the supply to Spain of American gasoline, electric tools, communication material and aircraft as well as a loan of national reconsrtuction funds to the Madrid government. However, sight should not be lost of the fact that the United States, greatly in fear of the repercussions of the obvious curtailment of wartime industries after the war, is thus seeking new markets on the African continent as well as on the Iberian peninsula. The United States' export of raw cotton to Spain is to revive Catalonia's fabric industry which has been virtually in suspension, and also to enrich the Spanish financial world., And simultaneously with this, they intend to re-export the manufactured cotton for the use by the American army. Thus, there remains only 25 per cent of the total cotton import that can be alloted to Spanish domestic consumption.

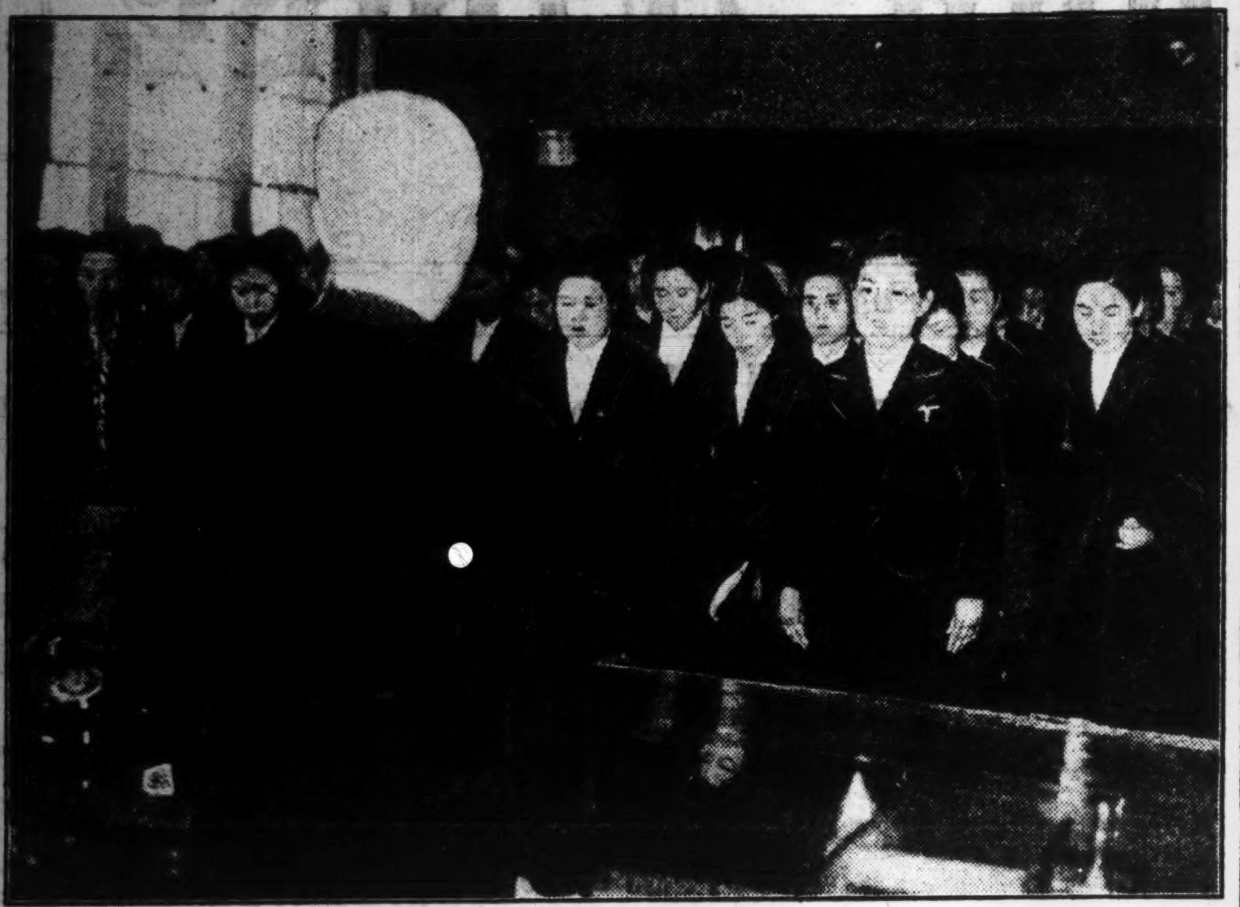
Some neutral observers talk of the possibility of the conclusion of a friendly treaty between the United States and Spain. Such an inclination on the part of the United States is perhaps discernible in their coquettish diplomacy that has been taken toward Spain since the latter half of last year. In fact, obvious gestures have recently been made toward Spain by the Washington government. For instance, the United States which has hitherto abominated the Franco regime like a serpent, has ordered the press to stop attacking the Spanish government, and Ambassador Hayes raised three cheers for General Franco at the end of his speech. But it cannot be overlooked that the American government leaders, in their inner hearts, are greatly worried over the so-called totalitarian policy, and as in the case of Portugal, they are, in concert with the British government, plotting to bring about a political revolution in Spain and Portugal through the instigation of the Royal Republicans and the Communists.

French Morocco Offered

The guarantee of neutrality and the recovery of lost territories are two specific cards the Washington government are showing in their recent diplomatic game with Spain. A recent report emanating from the United States indicates that the Washington authorities made an inviting proposal to Spain that if Spain assumes a strictly neutral policy, doing away with her present friendly attitude, toward the Axis Powers, and gives up hopes of regaining Gibraltar, they will take the trouble of adding part of French Morocco to her domain after the war. This "friendly" proposal of the United States has, however, only resulted in causing anxiety and indignation of Portugal. As a matter of fact, Portuguese Premier Salzar at the end of last month dispatched his trusted subordinate, Chief Farro of the Propaganda Department to President Franco to ascertain the fact. The Portuguese government also appealed to the London government for its good offices in this connection, but the British government leaders have apparently ignored the request, as is well testified by a rumor that British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Eden may shortly visit General Franco.

Thus, all in all, it would be proper to conclude that Anglo-American machinations and maneuvers revolving around the Iberian peninsula are still rampant with no definite sign of subsiding.

War-Widows Enter New Career



In order to report to the spirits of their husbands that they had successfully completed their teachers' training courses, established in the various prefectures throughout Japan, 90 widows of dead warriors, coming from the different districts, bowed before the altar at the Yasukuni Shrine on the morning of March 9, solemnly pledging to enter strongly and bravely into their new lives to teach and lead the next generation and to consummate the great task left to them for the extermination of America and Britain.

After paying respects at the Meiji Shrine, the party was invited to the Education Ministry, where Education Minister Hashida expounded to them the Gracious Benevolence of His Imperial Majesty bestowed on the bereaved families, and exhorted the newly-fledged teachers to tread the path of an educator firm in their belief as filling the role of a real mother of Japan and happy in the thought of having children to teach and to guide.

The party then attended a discussion meeting at the Military Relief Board in the afternoon and were invited to dinner in the evening by the Prime Minister's wife at the Prime Minister's residence. (Shown above is the Education Minister exhorting the new teachers.)

New Postage Stamps Issued in Djakarta

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 9.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Java, new 10 sen, 5 sen, 2 sen and 0.5 sen postage stamps were issued today to replace Dutch stamps. These new stamps have a design showing an Indonesian farmer and a buffalo in a farm with Mt. Smeroeh, which is well known among the Japanese as Java's Fuji in the background.

Press Comments

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the Imperial Rescript granted our Army and Navy on February 5, 1904, too, declared that we must fight for our independence and in self-defense. "It is against Our wishes," the Imperial Rescript declaring war also says, and "It is Our hope that lasting peace would swiftly be restored and the glory of Our nation safeguarded." Thus our war aims are seen to be the same on this occasion as on the last.

Whether we are members of the Government or private persons, we must equally guard against idle discussions as to our war aims and to the nature of the war. It would be presumptuous on the part of any person to construe our war aims on the strength of a doctrine that can endure 10 or 20 years at the most or a philosophy of life imported from abroad.

Anglo-U.S. Conflict

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The speech recently delivered by the British Secretary of State for Colonies Oliver Stanley at Oxford on the British colonial policy was quite interesting as an unreserved exposure of the imperialistic nature of that policy.

He was induced to make such a speech by the recent glaring tendency of the United States to seize British territory with the armed power of Britain steadily declining. Time was when Prime Minister Winston Churchill fawned on America by declaring himself to be a humble lieutenant of President Roosevelt. He sought thereby to demonstrate to the world the strengthened coalition between the United States and Britain but, ironically enough, such an attitude on his part merely fanned the greedy ambition of the United States and intensified the rivalry and friction that had always existed between the two Powers.

It is an laughable tragedy that Stanley in his speech should be reduced to emphasizing the inviolability of the British imperialistic colonial policy in an attempt to forestall the American demand to inherit the fortunes of the British Empire.

Stanley, however, may shout himself hoarse stating the moral grounds for the inviolability of British possessions but he can never deny the fact that the policy pursued by the British for the last century was that of strengthening the exploitation system established earlier in their career. In order to adorn the tale, he speaks as if the conquests perpetrated by the British were manifestations of the great humanitarian and philanthropic ideals of Britain but his arguments bristle wtih inconsistencies. He cites as instances of the benefits conferred by the British through their conquests: (1) Establishment of law and order, (2) enforcement of honest administration, (3) cessation of exploitation and (4) freedom of trade. He declares finally that to internationalize the Colonial Office would be to depress the mind of the people.

Never have we heard the like in brazen shamelessness and impudent nonsense. The mere mention of India is sufficient to shatter all their hypocrisy.

About the only statement in Stanley's speech which is not a lie is that the British would sorely regret the joint management with other nations of the Colonial Office and that the British Government, therefore, would firmly maintain its imperialistic colonial policy.

In this regard the comments of Dr. Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office are worth noting. He says that the declarations of the Colonial Minister are bound to intensify the conflict beween the United States and Britain over India, West Asia and Africa. For Stanley's part, however, he apparently had no other means to defend the colonial policy of his country against the encroachments of the United States, an imperialistic Power greater than Britain, than, to rationalize ideologically the imperialistic policy pursued by Britain and to make it something absolute and inviolable in theory. Pitiful indeed are the straits to which the once mighty British Empire has fallen!

General Nogi Gave Big Donation For Army, Navy Club Building

An episode in connection with General Maresuke Nogi and the Army and Navy Club has been brought to light on the occasion of the 38th Army Day today, and has undoubtedly proven a source of inspiration and encouragement to the men and officers of both the Army and Navy, now grappling with the enemy on the land, the sea and in the air.

The Army and Navy Club, built from the Imperial Gift Foundation, granted by the Emperor Meiji for the purpose of bringing about better intimacy between the Army and Navy, came into existence in September 1941, and since then has served as the "Hall of Intimacy" for the Army and Navy.

Forty years ago, General Nogi, who had experienced untold hardships and privations to win the victory of Port Arthur, realized fully that close and intimate collaboration between the Army and Navy was the key to victory and himself furnished an example in drawing up joint plans of operations with Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet. The wonderful cooperation between the Army and Navy may said to be one of the reasons for victory in the Russo-Japanese War.

After his triumphant return home, General Nogi was greatly moved by the gracious grant by Emperor Meiji for the building of an Army and Navy Club, and made a secret resolution which was not disclosed until the General's death. The General had willed that ¥5,000 in Government bonds, amounting to about one half of his estate, be turned over as a part of the funds for the establishment of a club for the officers of the Army and Navy, when such a plan should be realized.

The construction of the Club had been delayed for one reason or another, but the plan was finally realized in the autumn of 1941. Since its establishment, some means of commemorating the patriotic spirit of General Nogi had been under consideration and finally materialized in the placing of General Nogi's bust in the Club, on the auspicious occasion of the highly significant Army Day.

The War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8 of the year the Club was founded, and the great and glorious victories achieved since then has been due to the cooperation between the Army and Navy Forces. The staunch immovable stand of the Army and Navy has been firmly established for the destruction of America and Britain, but for the attainment of the final victory greater cooperation has become increasingly necessary and for this end the Club assumes an important role.

The directors of the Club met on the morning of March 9 to discuss the various plans and budget for the year 1943 and among those present were War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Hietaro Kimura, Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto and others. The officers of the Club pledged greater collaboration between the Army and Navy in view of the Gracious Will of Emperor Meiji and in memory of the virtuous deeds of General Nogi.

Women's Stockings Valued in America

LISBON.—All Motor vehicles owned by the police in the state of Illinois are instructed to drive slowly in rainy weather in order to avoid "spoiling the stockings of passing women," according to a Chicago report. This order, issued in view of the numerous complaints from the fair sex, says: "Ladies stockings are unobtainable these days. Silk stockings are speedily worn out by frequent washing and cannot be replaced by new ones. Keep this order in mind and do your bit for strengthening the morale of the ladies."

Mohammedans Flee Morocco

Mohammedans in French Morocco are leaving the country for Tangiers, because of the increased pressure brought upon them by United States troops, it is reported from Tangiers. This is recognized as another proof of the oppression and cruel treatment upon natives of North Africa by United States forces.

JAPAN TO HELP CHINA ECONOMY

Ishiwata Clarifies Stronger Policy Vital for Nanking

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, March 9.—Measures to solve important economic problems of China and Japan's plans to cooperate with the Nanking Government's economic policies were explained by Sotaro Ishiwata, Supreme Economic Adviser to the Chinese Government, who returned here by air from Tokyo at 2:30 p.m. today, in a press conference held at his official residence immediately after his arrival.

"I conferred with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya over the Nanking Government's economic problems. I also attended the wartime Diet session and understood Japan's will," he declared.

"Questions regarding price and foodstuff in Central and North China constitute the most important problems which the National Government must solve at the present moment.

"We will make efforts to encourage the trade between China and various regions within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Rice and other products of the Southern Regions will be imported to Shanghai.

"When Central China is supplied with ample foodstuff, it will be able to supply North China with wheat flour and the problems regarding foodstuff and price in Central and North China will consequently be solved.

"As for the question of prices and currency, the ratio of the military scrips, Central Reserve Bank notes and the Federal Bank notes will be maintained as has been elucidated by Minister Aoki.

"As to the counter measures for prices, it is more important to increase production of materials. To this end, plans are under way to reopen idle factories in Shanghai and to bolster the exchange of materials between Shanghai and the hinterland. The Chinese and Japanese authorities are now working out plans to reorganize the system of distribution and to alleviate the control over the transaction of goods.

"Regarding measures to bolster the economic cooperation between Japan and China, it is necessary for both countries to make extreme efforts so that the demand of the capital of Shanghai, the economic plans of the Nanking Government to establish a wartime economic system and Japan's request for Nanking's cooperation in the war efforts may be united rationally.

"In Japan, the Government's new China policy is given wholesale approval and the people wish that the wartime economic system of the Nanking Government will be established as early as possible."

Standley Raps Soviet Silence On Aid By U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

ment regarding the aid given by the United States, is expected to shortly see Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov to make a formal protest to the Soviet Government on this question.

It is also reported that the United States Government gave special instructions to Ambassador Standley and demanded an explanation concerning his statement regarding the Soviet attitude concerning American aid.

Press Conference Cancelled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 9.—Just prior to the Presidential press conference scheduled for 4 p.m. today, its cancellation was announced. Much attention was directed to the conference because of the statement made by the Ambassador to Moscow.

It is observed that because of the serious repercussion caused by Standley's statement, President Roosevelt has decided to watch developments for the present, without making any comment.

Welles Doesn't Know

Respecting the statement made by United States Ambassador Wililam Standley at Moscow, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles was asked many questions at the press interview held at noon today, with Welles making the following reply:

"I do not know what Ambassador Standley said at Moscow. He did not consult the Government beforehand. We have instructed him to report on the substance of his statement, but we have not yet received any reply. Whatever he might have said, he had no intention of disturbing the confidence and understanding among anti-Axis nations, and I firmly believe that his act will not result in casting any shadow on the relations between anti-Axis nations."

Rehabilitation Booms In Java; Outlook Bright

(Continued From Page 1)

cution of the war till Anglo-American influences shall be uprooted from the region and the Co-Prosperity Sphere solidly established, he urged.

Due to the Imperial Forces' brilliant war achievements during the past year, Japan has obtained invincible strategic positions and these bases will enable it to execute future operations efficiently.

Ex-Enemy Pledges Efforts

Expressing deep gratitude to Japanese military authorities for the lenient and considerate treatment accorded war prisoners, Captain R. M. Soekardie, formerly of the Netherlands East Indies Army, pledged to do his utmost toward the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War in a radio broadcast from Djakarta at 8 p.m. yesterday, reports Domei.

Soekardie, declared he was highly impressed by the reawakening of Indonesians under Japanese guidance, and said that he would work for their advancement.

Released on February 11, Kigensetsu, after a year's imprisonment since the surrender of Dutch forces on March 9, 1942, Soekardie has been working at home since his freedom.

During the New Java Festival, Soekardie realized his lack of understanding in the past and offered to make a radio speech.

"Although I knew long before the Japanese landings that the Dutch East Indies could not withstand an attack by Japanese Forces, I was completely dumbfounded by the unexpected early Dutch surrender," he declared.

"Upon being captured I was surprised to find the Japanese soldiers entirely contrary to Dutch propaganda which led me to believe them brutal," he added.

People All Grateful

Soekardie said that the Indonesians were indeed most grateful for the kind and considerate attitude of Japanese officers and men.

"On February 11, Kigensetsu, I was set free by special grace for which I am very grateful to Japanese Military authorities," he continued.

Soekardie said that on his return to his home, he found his children singing Japanese songs.

"Not only the children but adults as well are happy today," he commented.

The Indonesians are grateful that Mohammedanism has been recognized, Soekerdie said.

"Impressed by the changed situation, I deeply repent my past conduct and am extremely grateful. I now pledge to do my utmost for the advancement of the Indonesians and the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Soekardie ended his broadcast with the hope that all Indonesians will cooperate in the attainment of these ideals.

U.S. Makes Post-War Plans

Mainichi

LISBON, March 9.—The United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, in his press conference on March 7, again made silly remarks regarding the post-war plan to establish a system of international security in the Pacific in disregard of the successive setbacks America has suffered in the current war, a United Press dispatch from Washington reports.

"After the war," declared Welles, "the system of international security will be applied to the Pacific Ocean. In that case, the United States will not monopolize the rights there but will enjoy equal privileges with other countries concerned."

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RIVER CROSSED IN FACE OF FOE

(Continued from Page 1)

Forces effected their historic crossing.

In view of these obstacles, it had been considered extremely difficult for Army units to cross the river. Furthermore, the enemy had placed a strength of as many as eight divisions on the first line and seven divisions on the second, making this area the main defensive position for Changsha and Changteh.

The reasons why the crossing operation was carried out successfully despite these natural obstacles and large enemy strength can be summarized in the following three points:

1. That the general operational guidance was conducted so skillfully and properly that the enemy had been unable to ascertain the Japanese move.
2. That our plan was kept strictly secret and the crossing was carried out by surprise.
3. That the discipline of all units was complete and the air units gave a very effective aid to the land forces.

The current southward operation has driven a wedge deep into the enemy's main positions around Changsha and Changteh and its future development will have a far-reaching bearing on the whole war situation. The campaign is specially significant in that it is clearly symbolic of the iron will of the Imperial Forces operating in China to crush Chungking.

Dutch Blindness Lost East Indies

(Continued from Page 1)

ABCD blockade. As a result, she collapsed before our Imperial Forces after only a week of feeble resistance. If the Netherlands Indies had possessed the capacity to grasp the truth and the advantages of maintaining cordial relations with Japan before the war, the situation necessarily might not have been what it is today.

"From the standpoint of world history it is a matter of a thousand pities that the Netherlands, now divest of her home country and of her rich East Indies which possessed many thousand times her value and which she could have retained by the employment of wisdom and foresight, has nothing to her name today except bits of territory in the West Indies.

For Human Happiness

"It is common knowledge that the Netherlands East Indies is the treasure trove, not only of the Netherlands, as it used to be, but also of the entire world. Within one year since the occupation of the islands by our Imperial Forces it has been discovered that this treasure trove contains riches far beyond any previous calculations. It is indeed an astonishing fact that in former times the profits from this treasure trove flowed into the ever-fattening pocketbooks of only a handful of Dutch monopolists.

"Today, one year after the Japanese occupation of Java, the entire East Indies, even to the remotest isolated islands, is being developed with the wholehearted cooperation of the inhabitants, leaving nothing to be desired. Eventually, the incomparable wealth of this area will be utilized for the promotion of the welfare and happiness of all mankind. Thus, is the Greater East Asian Sphere of Co-Prosperity being steadily realized in actuality, showing every promise of contributing to the progress and well-being of the world."

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Britain Will Reorganize Refugee Jugoslav Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—To alleviate the aggravating relations between Britain and the Soviet Union over the Refugee Jugoslav government, British authorities are planning to reorganize the refugee government, according to information from London today.

The Soviet Union entertains antipathy toward the present Jugoslav government and especially toward its War Minister Mihailovich who is now hiding in former Jugoslav territory.

To alleviate Soviet animosity, the London government is planning to establish a new regime which will include pro-Soviet elements. It is reported in this connection that a certain popular leader of the Croats has been summoned by the exile Jugoslav King from the United States to London. This leader is reported to be carrying a resolution adopted by the Croats in America at a meeting recently held in Chicago. On his arrival in the British capital, he is expected to confer with leaders of the refugee government over the reorganization of the regime and after organizing a new regime, will proclaim its pro-Soviet policy.

In this case, War Minister Mihailovich will be forced to resign from his post.

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We'll Never Cease Fire Till Our Enemies Cease to Be

Nippon Times

Go Ahead, on to Victory All Over the World

No. 15,786 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

NATION STRENGTHENS RESOLVE TO FIGHT THROUGH TO VICTORY AS 38TH ARMY DAY IS GREETED

Air Raid Maneuvers, Other Functions Scheduled For Today

WAR RECORD RECALLED

Brilliant Achievements of Armed Forces Stressed; 'Uchiteshi Yaman' is Theme

Welcoming today the 38th Army Day, 39 years since the Imperial Forces of a generation ago pulverized the Russian forces at Mukden, the people of Japan will celebrate the achievements of the invincible Imperial Army and strengthen anew their determination to crush the United States and Britain.

With the theme "Uchiteshi Yaman," or "Until the Enemy Is Crushed," various functions will take place throughout the nation. In Tokyo, Army anti-air-raid maneuvers under the supervision of General Kotaro Nakamura Commander of the Eastern Section will be carried out during the morning hours. A hypothetical enemy squadron, including enemy bombers captured in the Southern front, will penetrate into the skies over the capital and the strategic Tokyo-Yokohama area. Anti-aircraft batteries and machine-gun positions will blast at this "enemy" and drive them away.

In the afternoon a huge Army band, including members of the Toyama School, will parade through the streets of Tokyo. The band will leave the compounds of Yasukuni Shrine at 2 p.m., march to Ginza, through Yurakucho, give a concert in front of the Nichigeki and proceed to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace.

Uchiteshi Yaman Theme

Motion picture halls throughout Japan will show pictures planned for this day such as "Army Air Record" and "Uchiteshi Yaman." Others including "Malai War Record" "The Triumph of the East," "Burma War Record" will also be shown. The theaters too will present performances on the Uchiteshi Yaman theme.

At 6 p.m. in Hibiya Public Hall foreign students studying in Japan will gather in a meeting sponsored by the Culture Service Society and backed by the War Ministry, the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. In other localities in Japan Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, and his entire staff, writer Ashihei Hino and other Army Press Corps members, will give lectures.

Artist Saburo Miyamoto's Uchiteshi Yaman poster and Artist Takaichi Yokoyama's cartoon on the same theme will be displayed prominently through the empire. Training meets, concerts, children's and industrial workers' parades will also be held. In Tokyo the day will be dedicated to air defense and the citizens will wear air defense outfits throughout the day.

U.S. RECALLS ENVOY GAUSS

Ambassador to Chungking Returning for Medical Treatment

Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador to Chungking, has been recalled by the United States Government, it was revealed by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles at a press interview on Monday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in quoting a Washington report.

Welles explained that Gauss was recalled so that he may receive an important medical treatment.

Upon being questioned by the press as to whether Gauss will be re-appointed to the Chungking post, Welles eluded the question by replying that nothing can be said until the Ambassador returns.

Merauke Hit Again

A wave of Japanese warplanes swooped over New Guinea on Sunday and blasted Merauke, it was announced by the enemy headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the following day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

New Drive Launched By Japanese Forces In Central China Area

The Japanese Forces in Central China started their westward advance in the district south of the Yangtze River on the night of March 8, according to an announcement of the Japanese Army Forces in Central China at 4 p.m. Tuesday, it is revealed in a Hankow dispatch to Domei the same day. The announcement follows: "The forces on the night of March 8 carried out the crossing of the Yangtze River in front of the enemy in a district ranging about 200 kilometers in length above that river west of Yochow and started their advance to the district south of the river."

STAHMER STRESSES NIPPON-GERMAN TIES

Declares Two Nations Will Fight on Till Foes are Completely Crushed

The German people are absolutely one with the Japanese people in their determination to "do or die" to crush all enemies who would stand in the path of their joint efforts to construct a new and just world order, said Reich Ambassador to Tokyo Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer in his Japanese Army Day speech broadcast over JOAK on a nationwide hookup from 7 p.m. Tuesday.

Dr. Stahmer's radio message follows:

"I am exceedingly glad to be afforded the opportunity of expressing my sentiments on this auspicious occasion through the medium of the radio.

"It is my privilege to convey to Japanese listeners the message of the entire German people who are looking back with wonder and admiration on the 15th months of brilliant victories achieved by the Imperial Army, on this occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Battle of Mukden, which decided the course of the Russo-Japanese War and manifested the glory of the Japanese Army to the rest of the world.

"Friendly relations had long existed between the Japanese and Reich Armies since the organization of a modern army in Japan, but especially since Japan joined the current World War, the two peoples have been united by ties of blood in an alliance of comrades-in-arms. The German people, finding in Japan the same determination to fight through the war to the end that they entertain, are taking pride in having such an ally.

War Aims Idential

"Moreover, the German people are aware that the war aims of the two countries are idential. The politicians of the so-called Democratic countries cannot agree on their war aims and are now betraying afresh the fact that they are presenting a semblance of unity of an extremely short duration under the pressure of our attack. The nations of the Tripartite Alliance on the other hand are moving forward irresitibly toward their common goal, the construction of a new order in East Asia and Europe. The ties of friendship established by the tripartite alliance are not be loosened by the end of the war but are such as to endure forever to usher in a lasting peace of the world.

"Like the Japanese people, the people of the Reich have staked their very racial existence and their future destiny and they know that this is a war to safeguard what is lofty and sacred in their racial life. Like the Japanese people, the people of the Reich are giving their all to achieve their war aims. The people of Germany are firmly convinced of the invincibility and ultimate victory of the Imperial Army and of the Reichswehr. They are determined to march on hand in hand with the Japanese people toward the construction of a new world order and to do or die in crushing all enemies offering any obstacle in our path."

Charging Into the Enemy !

Seen above are Japanese Army units in a death-defying charge into the enemy on the Hupeh front, driving forward with that grim, determined spirit that has made world military history, that has brought victory after victory to the Land of the Rising Sun. (Passed by the War Ministry)

War With Russia Recalled

Comparison Made of Magnitude of War of Greater East Asia and Russo-Japanese War of 38 Years Ago; Enemy of Humanity Must Be Crushed

Comparing the national strength of Japan as it is being displayed in the War of Greater East Asia with that at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, it is seen that we now enjoy several advantages that were absent in those days, says an article credited to the Press Section of the War Ministry in the Board of Information publication Shuho, entitled the "Russo-Japanese War and the War of Greater East Asia".

The Russo-Japanese War on which Japan staked its national fortunes and all has now become a legend. This is already the 38th Army Day, the 38th anniversary of the Battle of Mukden. In the light of modern developments in total war, the Russo-Japanese War was quite a simple affair but when we examine carefully into the causes which enabled us with the comparatively puny strength of those days to defeat the mighty giant of the north, considered the foremost military power of that time, we find that there are various valuable lessons to be derived, from that experience, says the article by way of a preface.

The Russo-Japanese War was a war in which Japan rose in arms against the policy of Eastern aggression pursued by Czarist Russia for the peace of East Asia and the security and independence of East Asiatic countries. The army and fleet which Russia at the time threw into the fray was a nameless and inglorious war machine motivated entirely by the lust of aggression and conquest, while ours was the cause of legitimate self-defense and safeguarding of our right to self-preservation. It was quite clear to all on which side there was right and if for no other reason victory was already ours.

Contrasting the events leading up to that war with those to the War of Greater East Asia, we are surprised by the many points of similarity that exist. The Manchurian question of those days may be considered the counter-part of the China issue of the War of Greater East Asia. The China issue has been to the United States on more than an instrument of aggression into East Asia and a mere byplay in its efforts to conquer the world.

To Japan, however, it has been a life-and-death question and one that profoundly concerned the very national honor of our country. It was not to be supposed that we could render futile and meaningless the five years of efforts and sacrifices in the China Affair to satisfy the American lust for world hegemony. If we did that, how could we face our ancestral spirits who have kept our country free of any national stain for nearly 3,000 years?

The Imperial Rescript granted on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia goes to the heart of the matter: "The very existence of Empire is now in grave danger. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path." Thus, precisely on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War, the current war has been shown to be a war for the defense of our very right to exist.

Both on that and this occasions we strove by every means at our disposal to reach an amicable and peaceful settlement of pending issues and for that purpose many sessions of Imperial conference were held. Prince Katsura was Prime Minister at the time and he and many other statesmen close to the Throne worked hard and long to avert the catastrophe of a war.

For about a year up to the very eve of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, similar efforts were made to regulate relations between the United States and our country. Even the enemy recognizes the fact that Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu worked until the very last moment to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the pending issues.

In fact, when the negotiations were on the verge of a breakdown, Hearst newspapers admitted that the Japanese cause was just and fair and warned the Washington authorities against repudiating it. Thus a voice of dissension was raised even to President Roosevelt's resolution declaring war on Japan. Thus the just and righteous nature of Japan's war aims is clear on this occasion as it was on the last.

The formula of righteousness that animates Japan's arms is not a new thing arising with the War of Greater East Asia, nor was it new at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. It is the very spirit in which our nation was founded. War, with Japan, is an act of divine justice to punish those who, after patient reasoning, cannot see the light of reason because they are obsessed by their own wrong-doing. It has ever been the moral policy of Japan to use persuasion before resorting to the force of arms in order to move the other party by sheer force of sincerity and generosity. Such has been the keynote of our diplomatic policy, that of our war policy.

Since we go to war only after exerting our utmost to avert it, if it is humanly possible, nothing can stop us once the Imperial Command to fight falls on us. The Yamato Damashii, or the Japanese Spirit, expressed in such lines as: "No regrets, if we may die beside my Great Lord, the Emperor," is then manifested to the full.

Russia, at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, was the mightiest military nation of the world. It possessed an army of 2,000,000 even on peacetime organization and was able to mobilize more than 5,000,000 for war. In the East alone, it stationed some 200,000 strong.

Against this, the number of our fighting personnel, including those in the rear, did not go over 1,100,000. And if the organization, equipment and others were compared to the Russians', the enemy were absolutely superior.

The Russians had recoil systems built in their guns while ours were of the rigid type. They rolled back each time a shot was fired: they were hopelessly outdated. We did not have machine guns. Our soldiers were amazed the first time the enemy brought out his machine-gun and mowed down our charging men. They did not know what they were fighting against. They took the enemy position by charges, and for the first time found out that this new weapon was the machine gun.

Our financial strength at that time was also equally poor. The expenditures for the Russo-Japanese war were ¥2,000,000,000. The amount of bonds floated during 1904 amounted to ¥100,000,000 and during 1905 to ¥330,000,000. Throughout the war the amount of loans floated amounted to ¥1,300,000,000 and at the time this could not be raised at home and ¥800,000,000 had to be floated abroad.

For the Russians the expenses were ¥2,300,000,000: it floated in bonds ¥300,000,000 in 1904 and the same amount in 1905. Russia was a great military nation but its finances did not keep pace with its army. Nevertheless, its finances

(Continued on Page 2)

DEATH-DEFYING ATTACK ON FOE IN GUADALCANAL VIVIDLY TOLD BY SCRIBE

2 Small Squads Under Sub-Lieutenants Nakazawa, Terazawa Carry Out Destruction of Enemy Airfield and Artillery Positions

HARDSHIPS IN JUNGLELAND OVERCOME

By KENJI MORIKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

"The Kishi company, Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa and four others should make a surprise attack on and destroy the air equipment at the enemy airfield west of the Lunga River."

"The Saito company, Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa and four others should make a surprise attack on and destroy the artillery positions on the Tora height."

It was on December 1, 1942 that these orders were received by the two Sub-Lieutenants. The officers were quite satisfied. They could not have hoped for greater honor. The thought moved them to tears.

Since the Japanese Army landed on Guadalcanal Island, the United States has had its forces mustered on this island. It had mobilized its super-abundant mechanical power and brought it into play against us.

Overcome Obstacles

In the jungle where it was dark even in the daytime, our officers and men, battling against all sorts of infectious diseases, overcoming shortages of provisions, and struggling with all difficulties, fought their way, their sole desire being to crush and beat America.

Guadalcanal Island was in the sphere dominated by the enemy air force.

The enemy forces on the island, which were ready to commit all sorts of atrocities, utilizing their airfields on the island, interfered with our troops on the island getting their supplies of ammunition and provisions.

At the same time they fired at random by day and by night on our forces in their march across jungleland. From the sea enemy battleships, cruisers, and destroyers kept up firing shells in the direction of the jungle.

There was incessant firing from the enemy batteries just in front.

It looked as though all within the jungle was smoke and gun-fire.

Our valiant troops would not recede even an inch. They had dug themselves up and their eyes were riveted on the enemy. Gradually their supplies of provisions went low. They had to subsist on a "go"—approximately a quarter pint—of rice a day. There was a time when they were without more than a single "go" for three or four days. They were managing to keep them in life by eating young leaves and roots. They even ate harmless plants when they had nothing else to eat.

Men Never Depressed

These difficulties never depressed them. Their unspoken thoughts were:

"Let us crush the American forces in the shortest possible time."

"Let us do away with the enemy planes."

"Let us blast to pieces enemy guns one by one."

All our officers and men clenched their teeth. Their hands were tightly closed.

Then the two Sub-Lieutenants received their orders. The tasks they were to perform were extremely difficult while they were of great importance.

The officers could not be aspired to have more exciting things to do.

If successful, the enemy would become frightened out of their wits, their fighting power crushed, and our forces would be placed in an advantageous position. Not only that, our troops would feel that their grudge had been satisfied.

An X unit jubilated as never before. It occurred to it that everything should be done to insure that the two officers and their men would be fit physically.

The men of the unit contributed a portion of their daily allotment of rice which was one "go," and they saw to it that the officers and their men each had the regular amount of six "go" of rice.

With tears welling in their eyes the officers thanked the unit and vowed to it that they would be sure of performing their duties for the sake of the honor of the unit and for the purpose of repaying their comrades for their kindness.

Next day Sub-Lieutenants Nakazawa and Terazawa were taken by Company Commander Kishi to the commander of the unit.

"Make sure that you go through with it."

So saying, the unit commander led the two Sub-Lieutenants to his room, where he gave them sake and two cigarettes, which were Imperial gifts.

"Your Excellency. We are sure. We are very sure."

The cheeks of the two officers were wet with tears. Their lips were quivering with a deep emotion.

Of the two raiding parties I will write about the Nakazawa party first. I will write about the Terazawa party on another occasion.

Subordinates Named

Company Commander Kishi named the four men who were to attend Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa. He saw that the men were all of them non-commissioned officers of superiority in the company.

The members of the Nakazawa raiding party were Sub-Lieutenant Isao Nakazawa of Shizuoka Prefecture, commander, Corporal Yoshiyuki Yuasa of Aichi Prefecture, Corporal Kaneichi Tsutsui of Aichi Prefecture, Lance-Corporal Masaaki Murakami, and First Class Private Kiyotaka Takagi of Kochi Prefecture.

All the members of the raiding parties had revolvers and side-arms, with rolled gaiters and boots on. (Rubber-soled socks are the footwear of men in the firing lines.) Each of them carried with him dried bread for 10 days, rice for three days, a number of cans of explosives, a number of cans of yellow powder, two wire entanglement scissors, one compasses, and a number of hand-grenades. He also had a hatchet for clearing jungle, a sickle, gloves, and a supply of emergency medicines.

The commander of the company and others helped the men with suggestions.

On the morning of the third, the two raiding parties departed. They were seen off by all the men of the company.

Unit Commander Iwabuchi, Company Commander Kishi, and Lieutenant Watanabe send word that they would see them off as far as the front line.

That night the raiding parties learned the enemy's movements from the Ito unit.

On the fourth, they learned details of the lay from Unit Commander Okabe. That night they stopped with the Inagaki unit on the extreme right of the first line.

The parties had to think out many things if they were to perform their important functions.

From the first look-out point of the Inagaki unit the area of the Lunga River was quite visible.

On the fifth, the men managed to acquaint themselves closely with the course to be followed by them in reaching the enemy airfield and the grassy land which was to serve as a mark for them.

They said to themselves that now it would be possible to perform their task. They had gained a conviction of certain victory.

At 5 o'clock on the sixth Unit Commander Iwabuchi, Unit Commander Inagaki, and the two raiding parties, and the commanders of the various companies sat at table as a matter of form. Words of encouragement were said to the raiding parties by the officers present.

Unit Commander Kishi accompanied the raiding parties as far as the jungle land at the northern base of Mount Austen.

"Company Commander. We are going now. We will be waiting for you at the enemy airfield", said the men of the Nakazawa raiding party when the time came for them to part at 8 o'clock. They felt like crying when the thought came to them that they might not see any more of the company.

By this time the Terazawa raiding party had come up with them. And the two raiding parties started for the first look-out point in the midst of jungle.

They were scheduled to reach the point at 10 o'clock. It was 4 o'clock before they actually reached the point. The delay was due to the fact that the Inagaki unit was exchanging fire with the enemy.

"Let us eat. There is no fighting with an empty stomach."

"The time has come for us to die for the State. As men and as soldiers of the Empire the desire of our hearts will have been realized if we have offered our lives to the State. Let us see that we die gloriously."

These words were uttered by Party Commander Nakazawa and Party Commander Terazawa.

The commanders handed cigarettes, Imperial gifts they had received from comrades before their departure, one to each of the men under them.

When the men got the Imperial gift cigarettes they stood up and with their faces turned in the direction of the Imperial Palaces they gave three cheers for His Majesty the Emperor. They also turned in the direction of their respective home provinces, and said good-bye to them. There was an extreme tension on their faces. There was a slight quiver about their lips.

Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa gulped. Sublieutenant Terazawa turned and dropped his head.

The sun which has been shining brightly become suddenly obscured. A rain-cloud appeared. It spread rapidly until it covered the entire sky. A streak of white cloud or vapor, it was difficult to tell which, was seen coming from the area of jungleland afar. It came very rapidly. Presently it darkened the earth.

Encourage Each Other

"Terazawa. If I remember rightly, we are to carry out our plan on the 15th. I wish you success.

"You, too, are expected to do your very best."

The two Sub-Lieutenants shook hands firmly. Then they looked at each other. Then they were in hearty laughter.

The two raiding parties parted. They went in different directions. In the rain they were on the march toward their objectives. This was 4:20 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa and his men were headed for the grass-land which had previously been reconnoitered and which had been marked as the place to be reached as the first step in their advance. They marched in the rain, guided by ard magnets and clearing plants and ivies as they went.

The mountains which are dotting this island are all of them small, and there is grass-land at the summit of them. The base and the ravines are jungle which has not felt the feet of any human being. With the exception of a portion of the beach the island is one vast mountain top.

The rain was falling in sheets. The grass-land, their immediate objective, was just in front of the men. Wet with rain, and squatting at the foot of a tree the men spent the night.

Daylight Comes

Daylight came. With it the rain became light. It was clear at the time the sun rose.

Maintaining a close watch, they went northward along jungle across the grass-land.

According to information obtained from the Okabe and Inagaki units, the place where the men were advancing was infested by enemy scouts.

In order to avoid coming into contact with these enemy scouts, the men decided that they should engage in operations from dawn till 3 o'clock in the morning and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the day-time they mostly hid in jungle. From time to time they went out to reconnoiter and survey the lay.

It was evening on the seventh. The men discovered a solitary tree standing in the grass-land. It looked like an open umbrella.

"This is the place. From it one can see the movements of the enemy even one lying on the grounds. It will protect us from the elements. Let us spend tonight there."

The land where the tree was standing was covered with grass which was more than two feet in height.

The five men went to the tree and lay at the foot of it. They were re-

(Continued on Page 2)

DJAKARTA OBSERVES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Gala Program Held at Plaza Canbil to Fete Occupation By Japanese

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 9.—As a part of the colorful program marking the first anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Java, celebration was held at 9:30 a.m. today in the Plaza Canbil of this city.

The function was attended by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese Forces, the chief military administrator, members of Japanese Units, leaders of the Military Administration, Japanese, Chinese and Arabian residents and native inhabitants totaling several scores of thousands. After making obeisance in the direction of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, the whole attendants celebrated the occasion.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Japanese military and Military Administration leaders and by representatives of the local inhabitants and the Chinese residents.

The function was followed by drills of the Japanese Units at the plaza and a concert by the military band.

Push War Efforts

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 9.—Commemorating the first anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Java today, native inhabitants here started a large-scale campaign to contribute to the smooth enforcement of the Japanese Military Administration for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of a new powerful Java.

The campaign has the support of the Japanese Military Administration here. The drive will be guided by a central bureau to be established in Djakarta under which local chapters in 17 provinces and two sultan's States will be placed under control.

As an advisory organ to the president of the bureau, a council is to be established with the minimum membership of 20 councilors including Japanese.

Peace in Kalidjati

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 8.—Tranquillity now prevails in Kalidjati, which was the meeting place between the victorious Japanese Forces and the surrendering Dutch forces a year ago March 9.

Here, Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the East Indies, and Lieutenant-General H. ter Poorten, Commander of the Dutch East Indies force, accompanied by their staffs, met indoors for two hours which resulted in the unconditional surrender of the Dutch East Indies forces.

The table and chairs of the house where the truce conference was carried on have been left intact. At the entrance is a wooden sign signifying the historic meeting held within.

In sharp contrast to the peaceful atmosphere now prevailing, Kalidjati was a scene of fierce fighting just before the surrender of the Dutch forces. For here, formerly, was situated the airdrome in which the Dutch took great pride. In a corner of the airfield, debris of demolished Dutch planes and mechanized cars can still be seen piled in a great heap.

About a 15 minute motor ride's distance from Kalidjati, is located the large rubber plantation which formerly was under the control of a British company but is now under the management of the Japanese Military Administration. Here too, a severe battle was fought between the two forces and a sign is standing to commemorate it.

In one corner of the rubber farm are seen grave posts for men of both the Japanese and Dutch forces who died in action.

Kosaku Yamaguchi, who is supervising the rubber plantation, said that when he came to the farm one year ago, it was more like a dead city. But now, conditions have returned to normal with work on the farm progressing smoothly.

CHINA ORATORS COMPETE OVER NATIONAL HOOK-UP

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 9.—An oratorical contest based on the theme of the determination of China's youth to crush the United States and Britain, participated in by outstanding young Chinese speakers will be broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up from 9 p.m. today.

The contest which is under the joint auspices of the Publicity Department of the National Government of China and the Broadcasting Corporation of China, will be brought to radio listeners throughout the country through the facilities of the broadcasting stations in the leading cities, including Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow and others. The winners of the contest will be selected by officials of the National Government.

38th Army Day Observed Today

ARMY Day, set aside in honor of the Great Battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War, will be observed by the nation on a grand scale today. Japan's victory in this battle paved the way for the successful outcome of that war.

General Minobu Ono, Retired, Recounts Glorious Victory Won by Japan in Great Battle of Mukden

General Minobu Ono, retired, who was an aide of the late Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama while the latter was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Armies in the Russo-Japanese war, writing in the March number of the popular magazine King, says that it was after the Russo-Japanese War that Japan for the first nese war.

He gives the following account of Field Marshal Oyama as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Russo-Japanese war:

"Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of our Land Forces in the war against Russia, rarely gave outward expression to his feelings. He would speak little when plans were shown by General Count Gentaro Kodama, his Chief of Staff. At the time of the battle of Shaho, he looked pale. This was the first time that I saw him betray what was going on in his mind. He was evidently ill at ease. The battle was heavy and so much depended upon the outcome of the fighting.

"The battle of Shaho started about October 10, 1904, and raged for a week. The Battle of Mukden, which decided the outcome of the whole Russo-Japanese war, so far as land operations were concerned, was nothing more than an extension of the battle of Shaho.

Frontal Collision

"The battle of Shaho was the first frontal collision between two opposing armies in the world's annals of wars. The Japanese and Russia armies collided head-on.

"The Russian troops, which had been defeated in the battle of Liaoyang, had marched southward in order to turn the tables on the Japanese. We advanced northward to meet them. We did meet them—at Shaho.

"Our strength was 120,000 troops, We found ourselves pitted against an army 250,000 strong. The front extended nearly 30 miles. At some sections we were pressed back. At others we drove back the enemy. We were in a dangerous position for a time. Eventually we won victory on October 14, but it must be understood that we won by only a slight margin.

"The enemy troops retreated to Mukden. There they built positions. We faced them across the Shaho river. There was no fighting for some time. Both sides were busy, replenishing their stocks of ammunition and food.

"Soon winter came. Like the enemy, we had to dig ourselves in.

"It was while we were making preparations for the Battle of Mukden that reports reached us of the impending departure of the Russian Baltic Fleet for Asia. Most observers were agreed that the Japanese Navy stood little chance of defeating the Baltic Fleet. The fact of the matter was that the main units of the Japanese Fleet were engaged in the maintenance of the blockade of Port Arthur. We faced the problem of bringing about a speedy reduction of Port Arthur for the sole purpose of releasing the blockading fleet for action against the Baltic Fleet.

"We who were preparing for the Battle of Mukden on the bank of the Shaho river, had a special reason to hope for the speedy fall of Port Arthur. The army commanded by General Count Maresuke Nogi was besieging that Russian stronghold. If that enemy base fell, General Nogi's Army would be available to reinforce us. Without General Nogi's army it would be impossible for us to hope to defeat the Russians who had been receiving strong reinforcements from Europe.

"There was no sign, however, that Port Arthur would fall speedily. General Kodama became impatient. He decided to go to meet General Nogi and talk over the prospect of the capture of Port Arthur. But before he left, General Kodama saw Marshal Oyama to whom he instructed.

"'I intend to help General Viscount Naomichi Osako in his attack against 203 Meter Hill. If General Osako is killed by the time I reach his troops, I will attack the height with my own troops. Then I expect reinforcements to be sent to me from headquarters.'

"At that time the troops of General Osako, Commander of a unit of General Nogi's Army, were attacking the 203-Meter Hill.

"Marshal Oyama listened intently, and said only "Yes" when General Kodama finished talking. He never said any word of encouragement. He must have known the General's grim resolution.

Port Arthur Falls

"The fall of Port Arthur came on January 1, 1905.

"On January 25 General Nogi moved north at the head of his army to participate in the Battle of Mukden which started shortly afterward.

Shaho and Mukden stand eight miles apart in distance. Midway between the two towns runs the Hun river, which is from 100 to 200 meters wide.

"At the time we started operations against Mukden the river was frozen over, but investigation showed that the ice would be strong enough to walk upon until the first of March.

"We began preparations to cross the river after the middle of February. On February 20, we received orders to advance. The front was about 90 miles long. Our strength was 250,000 troops. The enemy had in the field divisions aggregating 350,000 troops.

"The battle was one of encirclement. As we closed in, we felt sure that we would win.

"The enemy was strongly entrenched. We, who were outnumbered, had great difficulty in pressing back the enemy troops. There were several regiments which were wiped out in their attacks on enemy positions.

"The unit led by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka, comprising the 33rd Infantry Regiment of Shizuoka, was one of those contingents which were wiped out. Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka's force found itself pitted against an enemy force seven times as large in number.

"The enemy force, whose lines had been penetrated by the Yoshioka unit, repeatedly counter-attacked, but the Japanese unit did not recede even an inch. The battle was so heavy that every officer and soldier in the Yoshioka unit was killed before reinforcements arrived to beat back the enemy.

"Every foreign military officer who watched this battle was hard pressed to find adequate words in praise of the officers and men of the Yoshioka unit. These foreign officers agreed to a man, however, that it was the bravery of the officers and men of the Yoshioka contingent which, despite the fact that it was almost helplessly outnumbered, so successfully kept the enemy at bay.

"It was our considered opinion that the outcome of the Battle of Mukden might not have been what it was if the 33rd regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka had not fought to the last. Marshal Count Yasukata Oku, Commander of the Second Army was prompt to announce to his troops the remarkable feat of the unit under Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka, who was posthumously promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Enemy's Costly Mistake

"The forces commanded by General Nogi had to fight under extremely difficult conditions. For a time they were in danger of being decimated. If they escaped annihilation it was because the enemy misjudged the organization of our positions. The enemy made a mistake in thinking that the troops on the right wing of our army formed its main body.

"The enemy threw all his available troops into the attack on what he had mistakenly considered the main strength of our army. The pressure upon them relieved, General Nogi's troops promptly advanced behind the enemy lines. It happened that one of the dust storms peculiar to Manchuria was then blowing. This immensely aided the movement of the Nogi Army.

"The enemy was compelled to retreat along the entire front.

"Unfortunately the forces of General Nogi were not large enough in number. This was responsible for the fact that the main body of the enemy army escaped complete entrapment and could retreat northward.

"Nevertheless, we obtained great results. More than 80,000 prisoners were taken by us in the battle for Mukden. It was agreed by all military observers that our victory in the Battle of Mukden would have been as definite as could be wished if our forces engaged in the fighting had only been stronger by at least one army division."

DEATH-DEFYING ATTACK IS TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

clining but their eyes and ears were active.

The Sub-Lieutenant seemed to hear a sound. It was a voice in conversation, mingled with the sound of feet in army boots.

He awakened his men.

With revolvers in their hands the officer and his four men were holding their breath.

It seemed that there were three or four persons conversing.

The sound of boots came nearer. It was likely that the men were enemy scouts.

Now they were going in the grass two or three meters from where our men were.

"The devil!"

Our men thought of standing up and firing. They reflected. They concluded that they must not be concerned with a trifle thing. Had they not a very important thing to perform? They left the enemy alone.

On the eighth our men smuggled themselves into the jungle just in front of the Neko position. (The name was given by the Imperial Army.)

The fire from the enemy positions was heavy from the previous night until the morning. The continuous volleys from the enemy positions sounded like heavy downpours descending on the jungle area.

"Today is the anniversary of the crushing defeat suffered by the enemy. This is why the enemy is wasting ammunition," the Sub-Lieutenant said to his men and smiled.

There was a clear river running across the jungle land. It was a wonderful thing to our men.

Water is a most valuable thing to soldiers operating in the southern area.

Our five men went to the river, drank their full of the water, and cleaned themselves with it. After that they felt revived.

There was a possibility that the enemy might fire on them.

The Sub-Lieutenant went along the river to investigate. He noted things which showed that the enemy had once been entrenched where he and his men were.

He found foot-prints, and were inclined to the view that they had been left by an enemy scout.

Our men had now been two days within the area where the enemy was on a close watch. They had yet to meet the enemy. They had not come across any single enemy position.

For this they thanked Unit Commander Okabe and Unit Commander Inagaki.

Cross Grass-land

At 3 p.m. that day our men under a red burning sun went across the grass-land.

Corporal Yuzawa suddenly cried, "Company Commander, The enemy is visible."

All our five men fell flat on the ground. In the direction indicated by the Corporal was visible a group of 10 tents at the foot of a height. It seemed that work was going on positions at the top of the height. Twenty or 30 American troops were seen at work.

The Sub-Lieutenant was perspiring.

"Carelessness is our greatest enemy. We have allowed ourselves influenced by our youthful ardor into forgetting about the prudence of cautiousness, and other qualities which must be displayed by a scout," he said.

Our five men got into jungle.

Presently they were marching across the jungle land in the direction of another grass-land, guided by compass and clearing thickets as they went.

(To Be Concluded)

CASABLANCA FRENCHMEN POLITICALLY INDIFFERENT

Do Not Believe in Final Victory for Anti-Axis Nations In Present Conflict

GENEVA.—"They are politically indifferent and do not believe in the ultimate victory of the Allies." With these words the special correspondent of the New York Times who had been dispatched to Casablanca, characterizes the attitude prevailing among the French there. It was certainly no fleeting impression says the correspondent, for in the course of his stay, he had opportunities to talk with people of all strata of the population. He conversed with officials, farmers, merchants, and petty employees.

The hostility against America was truly alarming in North Africa, stated the correspondent, and in Algiers he was struck by this attitude of the North African public. Moreover, a similar attitude was also manifested at Casablanca, and all public buildings, restaurants, and hotels there hung pictures of Marshal Petain on the walls. Inquiries regarding the attitude of the people toward the war would be answered in the majority of cases with: "We are tired. We do not want to fight any more."

No one in Casablanca believed that in the end, the Allies would emerge victorious in this war, the correspondent continued, and this opinion was even being shared by General Emile Nogues, the officers of his retinue, and the most influential industrialists of North Africa. They were, therefore, playing a two-fold game, and lacked and definite line of policy. Nothing was done according to plans, but only by means of improvisation.

Chiangster Joins Nanking

Li Ying-ping, former Chungking military commander who has joined the Nanking camp in a fight for peace and harmony in China, has been appointed Major-General by the Nanking Government, and simultaneously assigned to the command of the defenses in the Tsinhai district in North China, ccording to a Tsingtao dispatch to Domei on Monday.

WAR WITH CZAR RECALLED TODAY

(Continued From Page 1)

were far superior to that of ours. That was reflected in the financial markets throughout the world, and in spite of winning each successive battle, our bonds were always quoted at prices below the Russians'.

Comparing this to the budget for the fiscal year of 1943 presented to the Diet which amounts to ¥36,000,000,000; about ¥100,000,000 a day, it can be understood how really vast is the War of Greater East Asia.

From the end of August to September in 1904 our Manchurian Army planned to encircle and destroy huge Russian force near Liaoyang. The enemy was shattered but was not wiped out because our men could not drive in pursuit because supply conditions were not good. However, in later days, the Japanese Forces overcame all difficulties and crushed the enemy.

The Russo-Japanese war was not started with our headquarters having full confidence. Of the council in the Imperial presence on February 4, 1904, Gombei Yamamoto, Navy Minister, at the time, declared, "Prince Ito questioned War Minister Masataka Terauchi and me concerning the armaments of the Army and Navy, and asked us whether victory could actually be expected. It was regrettable but Terauchi and I could not give a definite answer. Then Prince Ito required accurate answers of Finance Minister Arasuke Sone concerning financial preparations. He even came upon the question of the Finance Minister's responsibility and Prince Matsukata had not intervened in sympathy, Ministers might have had to resign."

Prince Iwao Matsukata interfered and Prince Ito did not say anything. Prince Ito was then really serious, serious beyond description. Not only the heated discussion took place between Prince Ito and the Finance Minister, but all the Elder Statesmen in attendance before His Imperial Majesty were absorbed in a serious discussion. When the excitement was over, Prince Ito respectfully turned to the Throne and submitted a report with awe and trepidation, saying, "As Your Imperial Majesty graciously witnesses now, all men here in attendance seem to have no definite conviction to speak of. However, as things have come to such a pass, it is thought most pertinent by Your Imperial Majesty's humble subject that we all respectfully wait for Your Imperial Majesty's personal decision and judgment how to meet the situation. Then, I, Hirobumi, and others will fight to the last. We cannot wait until we are trampled upon by Russia."

This submission of report settled the situation. See how the Japanese Government was eager then to fight Russia. All this was due to the fact that Japan's action was based on the great principle of chastising the insolent Russia and this also reflected the surging tide of popular mind to stand against Russia. In contrast to this, Russia waged a war of unworthy cause and naturally its popular feeling was not afire with greater enthusiasm. Plus its adverse battle results, its internal unity was not solid and anti-war opinions of various shades and colors blocked the guiding policy of war. Finally, the war was lost by Russia.

Lessons of Present War

The War of Greater East Asia is a war of unprecedented magnitude with America and Britain, the greatest world Powers, as Japan's enemies. Japan is in concert with Germany and Italy to prosecute this war. The fighting spirit of the enemies comes from their direct and rich resources and ample productivity, but, if delved further, their self-conceit and arrogance that the Anglo-Saxon race would never be defeated by the Japanese. Their complex superiority is so deep-rooted that they are ever making light of the Japanese and still offering resistance.

Based on the national principle of "Hakko Iu," Japan has already placed various key regions of Greater East Asia under its influence and consolidated its structure of sure victory and indefeatability strategically and economically. In the Japanese-American war of production, the enemy is numerically superior, but this can be made good with the improvement of system and promotion of technique and training. This is nothing impossible. To make a long story short, the issue of war can be settled by the strength and weakness of spiritual power and fighting consciousness. The spirit of "Uchiteshi Yaman," or "Until the enemy is crushed, epitomises the feeling of the 100,000,000 Japanese to fight the current War of Greater East Asia. Smash the enemies. Crush America and Britain. Every Japanese will fight and fight till the arrogant enemies are completely wiped out!

YOSHIZAWA LEAVING FOR INDO-CHINA POST

Returned Here 2 Months Ago To Arrange Important Matters; Gives Interview

Completing numerous important arrangements and consultations with the Japanese Government through the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who returned to Tokyo more than two months ago, will leave Tokyo today for his post in Hanoi.

During an interview on Tuesday, Ambassador Yoshizawa spoke as follows:

"In order to see Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, I will stop over at Nanking on my return to French Indo-China. I am expecting to meet President Wang Ching-wei during the projected stop. In order to survey the present conditions of the areas between Nanking and Shanghai, I hope to spend several days traveling around those districts.

"Our purpose in the establishment of an Ambassadorial Office in Hanoi was to promote closer collaboration in political and economical relations between Japan and French Indo-China, and Governor-General Jean Decoux, taking a wide view of the general situation, thoroughly understands our aims.

"Thanks to Governor-General Decoux's cooperative attitude, the economic coalition between the two countries is progressing under the closest collaboration.

"I hope to develop still closer ties between the two nations in the field of politics and culture. An appropriation is being made for a Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Association in the government budget for 1943, as a measure to promote cultural relations between the two countries. However, the details of the projects of this organization will be settled by consultations with the government, after the appointment of the president for this new association."

Food Shortage in Morocco

TANGIERS.—Scarcity of meat and eggs in Morocco as a result of wholesale requisitioning of supplies for the American occupation forces has caused disgruntlement and dissatisfaction among the population. All attempts made by the authorities to allay the increasing animosity has so far proved in vain.

Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung

Klavier und Cembalo: **Eta Harich-Schneider**

Floete: **Shozo Suzuki** Viola: **Kimiyo Matsuura**
Violinen: **Akeo Watanabe**, **Shuntatsu Kohno** Violoncelli: **Hideo Saito**, **Fumio Suzuki**

Sangyo Kaikan Saal

Erstes - Konzert:
25. III. 1943, 7uhr Abends
Bach - Abend
1. Konzert d moll fuer Cembalo mit begleitenden Streichern.
2. Sonate G dur fuer Violoncello und Cembalo
3. 5 tes Brandenburgisches Konzert D dur

Drittes - Konzert:
12. V. 1943, 7uhr Abends
Bach - Abend
1. Sonate C moll fuer Violine und Cembalo
2. a) Toccata G dur, b) Capriccio (Cembalo solo)
3. Konzert E dur fuer Cembalo mit begleitenden Streichern

Zweites - Konzert:
14. IV. 1943, 7uhr Abends
Programm
1. Mozart: Trio Es dur
2. Haydn: Sonate G dur fuer Floete und Klavier
3. a) Haydn: Variationen F moll
b) Mozart: Variationen ueber "Lison dormait"
c) Beethoven: Variationen ueber "Nel cor Piu non mi sento"
4. Beethoven: Trio B dur Op. 11

Viertes - Konzert:
26. V. 1943, 7uhr Abends
Programm
1. Schubert: Sonatine D dur fuer Violine und Klavier
2. Schumann: Fantasiestucke Op. 12 (Klavier Solo)
3. Schubert: Trio Es dur Op. 100.

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MITSUKOSHI
Nihombashi,

They Must Be Crushed!

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KUNIO AKIYAMA,
Staff Member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

IN early May last year before the ten thousand and odd American Marines left Hawaii for the Solomons, the Commander of the American fleet in the Hawaiian waters made a speech intended to bolster the morale and encourage these marines. He said, according to what has been revealed by an American war prisoner taken by the Japanese Forces in Guadalcanal, "You are the vanguards of America's counter-offensive against Japan. Whether or not you succeed in these operations concerns the fate of the United States. You are America's pride, America's supreme unit. I want you to fight valiantly, giving your best, etc."

These marines traveled southward via the Phoenix, Samoa, and Fiji groups, and waiting for the completion of the so-called 'unsinkable' aircraft carriers and land bases, they apparently were waiting for a chance to attack the Solomon area.

This unit, carried by 35 transports, surged onto Guadalcanal on August 7 last year. Not only were there only ten thousand and odd marines; but there were scores of thousands of army troops behind them, and over one thousand planes. In addition, a huge fleet, almost the main strength of the American navy—reportedly brought from the Atlantic—was concentrated in those waters.

Reveals U.S. Strategy

Where did they intend to move from the Solomons? President Franklin Roosevelt used to say at the time that Guadalcanal was the first springboard and that the Americans would jump next to Java, or that the first lines in the operations against Japan were extended between the Philippines and the Solomons. In any case, America had absolutely no intention to stop only with the Solomons. It was probably the American plan to take the New Britain Islands from this area, advance to our Mandated Islands, the Marianas and the Carolines, and push forward their air bases on this national defensively important strategic line.

If that had actually happened, not only would our Navy have had its sphere of activity tremendously limited. Not only would communications between the Southern Regions and Japan Proper have been subjected to a direct overwhelming threat. There is no mistake that it was the objective of Roosevelt to carry out continuous day and night raids on Japan Proper, to burn our cities and destroy our industries. Considering the large army, navy and air strength which Roosevelt concentrated and the serious and furious way in which they fought, it is not an exaggeration to say that for those six months our nation was standing before a great danger.

Victory and defeat in the air must be decided first in this war in the Pacific. This was the outstanding characteristic of the fighting in that area and to gain victory in air war, the number of bases necessarily became a great problem; in other words, how many bases were built in this area.

The most modern position is centered around an airfield, with artillery and other attached facilities surrounding it; in other words, it is a three-dimentional position. Positions or forts based on the idea used hitherto, to stop merely on the ground an assault from the ground, cannot defend adequately against clouds of furiously assaulting enemy aircraft. This can be understood clearly by recalling the still vivid memory of the Maginot Line; that line upon which France poured enormous sums and tremendous manpower and which it called impregnable was easily penetrated once the French air force was destroyed by the Luftwaffe.

Many Engineers Sent

Here the problem upon which we must cast serious consideration is the problem of the Japanese and American speeds in this important airfield building. It is reported that America has sent to the South Pacific front alone engineer corps equal to two divisions. They throw huge quantities of lumber into swamps, run big machines over bumpy ground, put steel plates on top of that and complete airfields.

At this time it is absolutely urgent to built as swiftly as possible one huge position . . . including air fields in front of America's offensive-attempt to push north from the Solomon area. Our engineer units work day and night, through bombings by Flying Fortresses in the day and through enemy fleet bombardments in the night. Broiled by the furious tropical sun they look at the Southern Cross and literally grinding their teeth are hurrying to build airfields.

But to complete this position some time would be required. It was doubtful whether the enemy would hold up its counter-offensive until this position was completed, whether it would let this position go unnoticed. It was necessary first to stop somehow this offensive. Here, our Army Units were swiftly sent toward Guadalcanal, the island upon which the enemy had landed.

This Unit called a Raiding Unit, actually carried out several landings on the island. In this nationalistic crisis, it was necessary to call as quickly as possible any nearby unit and to send it to the island. The unit on transports rode toward the island upon which waited huge forces of the enemy's army, navy and air forces. But the enemy planes operating from the enemy air base at Guadalcanal would not allow these Army transports to approach the island. These ships thus turned back and the Army Forces getting on small boats crossed the waters. Hiding along the island shadows in the day and seeing the far off glow of the southern nights, they approached this island of death.

Difficulty in Landing

One unit could do nothing but land under cover of darkness. One little light leakage would bring down a hail of enemy bombs. Not only was landing itself difficult. Even after the island was reached, contact with the rear after that was not easy. At times, it was absolutely impossible. In the daylight, it was impossible and even on nights it was the same. The Army Forces, lacking cannon and tanks, had to charge at the now fully fortified enemy on Guadalcanal merely armed with machine-guns and small calibre infantry cannon.

Scores of enemy cannon roared and belched out streams of explosives. Scores of tanks shook the earth as they thundered this way. Smashing these by death-defying bands, and approaching the enemy lines what awaited the Japanese Forces there? Electrified barbed wire entanglements. Huge numbers of pill boxes built in no time were lined up covered by thick plates of armor steel.

Many times the units penetrated into the enemy airfield, breaking through well-defended enemy positions, but the supply of ammunition was not enough. The same was true of provisions. Because of this great shortage of materials, therefore, the units were regrettably not able to display their fighting strength to their fullest extent. A certain battalion commander said, "Had we been provided with two rice balls each, we would have been able to capture the enemy position without

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KUNIO AKIYAMA

fail. Despite our determination it was out of the question for us to drive once more, due to hunger and lack of enough ammunition, when our comrades were falling one after another."

Only two rice balls! Yes, the modern warfare is indeed a warfare of supplies.

The Americans had built a wharf at Guadalcanal. Alongside the wharf there were always more than one vessel berthed—sometimes as many as five vessels at a time—to furnish supplies, while on our part only a small squadron of destroyer or vessels carrying arms, ammunition and foodstuffs was supplying materials to the Japanese Forces on the island during two weeks out of a month, taking advantage of the darkness of the night. Words fail to describe this strain and stress, a saga of grim patience in the face of trying experiences.

A report to the Imperial Headquarters from the spot said, "All men from the unit commander down are in high spirits, even while they are lying on the ground and eating grass." What a tragic but virile situation this was. When we read this report, we were deeply moved as we thought of the severe ordeal the Japanese officers and men were going through then. These hard fighting Japanese soldiers literally could not get even a single grain of rice for many days during this hellish period of six months. A half a pint of rice was divided among several men. When the rice was gone, all including the commander had to go through a four-day fast. Some scouts did not have even a single grain of rice for 18 days, during which they had to eat grass roots, betelnut buds and to drink the drops of water on leaves.

The commander and all looked haggard, but were not discouraged. They carried on their duties, afire with keen patriotism and alive to the great responsibility of checking the penetration of the enemy.

Enemy Is Held

For half a year the Japanese Forces successfully held the enemy at bay and carried out the most difficult tactics. Truck-loads of goods were distributed to the enemy camp every day. The enemy received milk, coffee, hot soup, chocolate and other luxuries. The only thing in the Japanese history that matches the bloody and trying warfare that was fought on Guadalcanal is the hardships gone through by Kato Kiyomasa at Urusan in Korea at the time of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's punitive expedition to that country. The battle on Guadalcanal was the most sanguinary and difficult battle that has ever been fought since the beginning of Japanese history. Mere words of gratitude for our comrades who have surmounted these difficulties, are too weak to convey our intense feeling of appreciation..

The bestiality of the Yankee soldiers is not surprising since they are no better than beasts. Those on Guadalcanal Island captured heavily wounded Japanese soldiers and killed them by running over them with steam rollers and tanks. Some of the Japanese soldiers were tied to launches and were dragged through the waves until they were dead. The shameless actions of these American beasts did not stop here. They removed the watch, money and everything from every Japanese soldier who fell in action. Not contented with this, these damnable beasts descrated the dead in a way which human beings cannot imagine.

Brutality a Habit

The picture of the horrible sights herein presented is not limited to Gaudalcanal. The same heinous acts which no human being could do under any circumstance are repeated all the time in America even in times of peace. On a petty "charge" that a negro stared at an American woman, he is subjected to the hellish torture of lynching. Like a cat the Negro is hung from a tree and is beaten or burned to death. He is sometimes dragged through streets with his limbs fastened to the rear of an automobile. Our blood ran hot whenever we heard of such an atrocity perpetrated by Yankees, because our sense of humanity did not allow us to overlook this with indifference. The bestiality of the Yankees' was fully shown against the soldiers of the Country of Gods fighting on the foremost firing lines.

As long as the Japanese race remains, this bestiality will rest hard in the hearts of our children and our children's children, in the hearts of all our descendents, as a record never to be forgiven.

While our raiding forces were withstanding the shortages of ammunition and food and nearing the enemy positions step by step, in the nearby islands in the rear, modern positions including airfields were completed by the also death-defying efforts of our engineers. The raiding forces' mission had been completed fully. No praise is high enough for the meritorious service of this force in absorbing the enemy's huge offensive on this island alone while suffering over ten thousand killed in action or through illness and with every one of the survivors afflicted with malaria or malnutrition.

Ordered to Move

Here the raiding party was ordered to move out from Guadalcanal. From a common sense standpoint it was a question whether or not the raiding force could be moved out safely from this island which was comparable to an enemy aircraft carrier. If the enemy found out what was being planned would it not, with its already more than 50,000 troops, pursue relentlessly to the shores of the island? And would not a serious situation then arise? It was not a pleasant thing to say, but would not a second Dunkirk occur on this island? Even if the troops were able to board the transports, the waters around the island were within the enemy's sphere of air control, and would not the transports be pursued by enemy planes and be sent into the seas filled with numerous hungry sharks with flashing teeth, the kind famous in the Solomons?

But the transpiring events can only be called heaven-aided. Not one soldier was lost, and the movement was a success. Who in the world can believe that to be true? But this, like the sun in the sky, is a fact. When our first line troops on Guadalcanal gradually began to withdraw, the enemy apparently could not believe that this was a withdrawal and thought that they were going to plunge into the jungle and attack from another direction. Even after our forces withdrew the enemy was unable to make up its mind and pursue. All it did was to silently and fearfully creep carefully after them.

Americans Unaware

While the contingents boarded the ships and for the whole long while on the sea, our forces were subjected to not a single attack in pursuit. Knox, in his usual manner, would have liked to have said that "it was forseen from a long while back," but then why did he touch upon this subject only after 48 hours had elapsed from the time the Imperial Headquarters had made the announcement concerning this movement? He and even the American troops on the island itself knew nothing about this. The Americans on the island perhaps knew of it, but they did not have the spirit to pursue and attack. They were able to think up explosives, bombs, warship-shelling, electrically-charged barbed wire, and other desperate ways to defend themselves against the Japanese Forces, but an active spirit of attack against the half-starved Japanese Forces could not be seen in the American troops.

Why was that? The enemy was overwhelmed by the spiritual strength of our officers and men. They were rent asunder by the Yamato Spirit.

Till Foes Crushed

Now, one solid and modern position covering the islands in the Solomons has been completed. America, come if you will. Does America have enough spirit to penetrate this position? According to an American broadcast made several days ago, they admit that the Japanese positions in the Solomons are extremely strong, and to occupy them would in the future be accompanied by severe difficulties. A huge solid breakwater in this area has been already completed. There is no knowing from whence the enemy will attack, but from wherever the attacks come they will be shown our skill in inner-line operations and be blasted. And we will go again to Guadalcanal, not only there, but, over the bodies of our comrades, we will march on further to objectives far away. We will not stop until we carry out this tremendous advance. . . until the enemy is crushed. No matter how many years it takes let us remember the sacred spirit of sacrifice and the furious fighting of our officers and men who defended our nation, the life of our race, and let us drive forward with their will and spirit. We must let burn anew in our hearts until the enemy America and Britain have been crushed the words "Uchiteshi Yaman" uttered more than 2,600 years ago by the Emperor Jimmu.

Liberty Ships Too Slow

BUENOS AIRES, March 7.—The Liberty ships are slow but by no means safe, states the periodical Time, stressing that this type of ship was a complete failure because their maximum speed is only 10 miles per hour.

NORTH BORNEO SETS UP SUPPLY CONTROL BODY

To Supervise Flow of Materials From Japan and Southern Regions

Domei

KUCHING, March 9.—The Japanese Military Administration today officially recognized the establishment of the North Borneo Materials Distribution Control Association which aims at bringing the supply and distribution of goods in North Borneo, under a well planned basis, it was learned.

Coming under the control of the newly established control association are goods imported from Japan and the Southern Regions including daily necessities, foodstuffs, sundry lines, machinery, textiles and others, as well as commodities and materials produced in North Borneo.

The control system, it is generally believed, will contribute greatly toward promoting the welfare of the inhabitants in North Borneo.

MURAKAMI IS NEW CHIEF

Succeeds Endo to Headship of War Research Institute

Lieutenant-General Keisaku Murakami was appointed Chief of the Total War Research Institute Tuesday. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Kiichi Endo who has been transferred to a certain important post.

Lieutenant-General Murakami was born in Tochigi Prefecture and is 58 years old. After graduation from the Military Academy and the Staff College, he held posts with the Infantry School, the War Ministry and Staff College.

He is the author of the book, "Outline of Warfare."

PUBLIC NOTICE

LAUNCH "MUTSU-MARU",
Ships' Registry:— Japan
Shipowners:— Teikoku Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha
Nationality:— Japanese
Address:— 58, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan

The above ship, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

10th March, 1943

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

On the 38th Army Day, we express thanks to the warriors who sacrificed their lives for the nation, and pray for the glorious fortune of the fighting force.

"Until the enemy is crushed."

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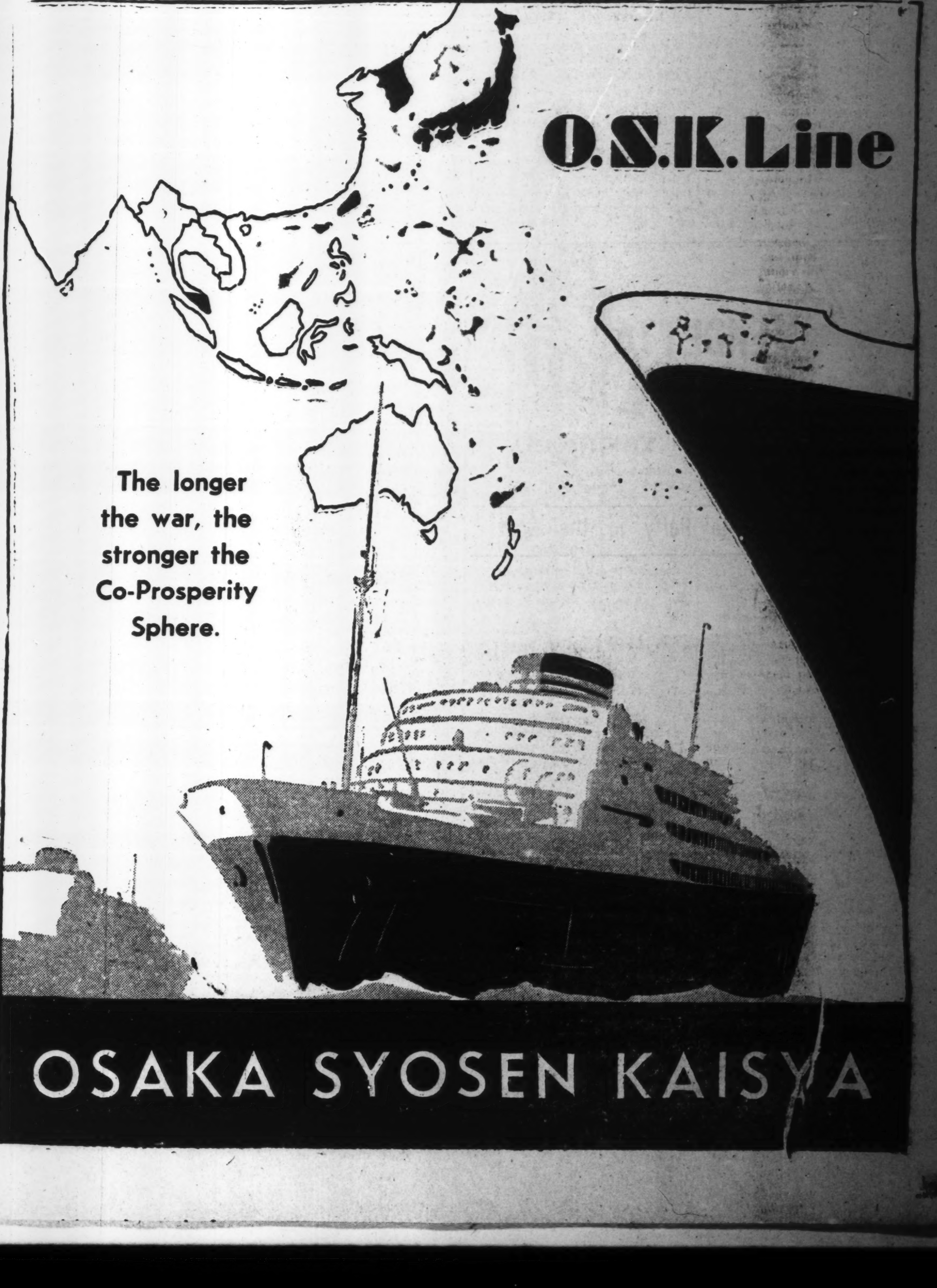


THE TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF ARMY DAY

Peoples of Greater East Asia Urged to Study History of Battle of Mukden and Biographies of Oyama, Nogi and Togo

By KI KIMURA

Written for the Nippon Times

Japan set up two memorials in connection with the Japanese-Russian War. On land March 10, on which day a great decisive victory was won in the Battle of Mukden, was made Army Day. On the sea May 27, which saw the commencement of the Sea Battle of Tsushima in which the Russian Baltic fleet [illegible] annihilated, was set apart as Navy Day.

These commemoration days must be commemoration days not only for Japan but also for the peoples of the whole of Asia.

Among the books which are read with the greatest interest in Germany these days is the Story of the Japanese-Russian War. I have read in the newspapers that a German edition of the biography of Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama is in preparation. Field-Marshal Oyama is no other than the Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces in the Japanese Russian War and the hero of the Battle of Mukden.

Japan in the present War of Greater East Asia has inflicted the first defeat on America which has boasted of a clean slate with no defeats since the day it was founded by Washington. It may be pointed out that the world has hitherto not been left with more than two countries which have not incurred defeat in any war they were engaged in. They have been Japan and America. Now this America has had an uninterrupted succession of defeats since December the year before last, and is being driven out of the Pacific. Thus excepting Japan there is no country on earth which is in a position to boast of the glory of a record without defeats.

Believe in Providence

The very fact that Japan has not incurred a single defeat is because of the martial spirit and the training of the people as a whole. As a matter of fact the people in order to win the War of Greater East Asia are putting themselves to intensive training, having convinced themselves that the week is made up of Monday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Friday, and that there are no Saturday and Sunday holidays.

But in Japan all from His Majesty the Emperor down to the people have no doubt that there is "Tenyu' or providential help that defies understanding by common sense on the land of the nation, in addition to unaided exertion called training. There have since the Meiji Restoration been four occasions in which Japan was engaged in war with a foreign country and in which His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a Rescript declaring war. They were the Japan-China War, the Japanese-Russian War, the First World War, and the War of Greater East Asia. These Rescripts invariably began with the words "Tenyu wo hoyushi" (by the grace of Heaven), a fact which will have been noted by careful students.

What, then, is Tenyu?

Manifestly it is impossible to explain the mysterious power which is believed in by all the people, high and low. But it is possible to illustrate it.

The Japanese people, for instance, know that countries antagonizing Japan or holding ill-will toward Japan have gone to ruin at one time or another and that all countries with good-will toward Japan and befriending Japan have invariably been in a prosperous condition.

How Liaotung Was Peturned

As is shown by the examples of half a century, after the Japan-China War, Japan had the Liaotung Peninsula ceded by China. Through the Triple Intervention Japan had to return this to China, holding back its tears in doing so.

Now by the Japanese-Russian War, Japan defeated Russia and it must be noted that the defeat incurred by Russia was the remote cause of the great revolution in that country.

On the other hand, both Britain and America had good-will toward Japan 40 years ago. For a time Britain was an ally of Japan. At the time of the First World War Britain was saved from collapse. This is because of the fact that according to the alliance Japan guarded the rights and interests of that country in the East. It was after the Versailles structure was inaugurated that the relationship of old times became diametrically opposite. The so-called A B C D line came to be established. The chief instigator of the pressure brought to bear upon Japan was America. Britain was the blind follower of America. The position was that countries which had been friendly toward Japan found themselves in opposition to it. For this reason Japan is firmly convinced that at this junction it will be helped by Providence and that America and Britain will be visited with divine punishment and collapse. It is because Japan has this conviction that it finds itself in possession of more and more power even in the war with arms.

Japan does not engage in a war in which it is not sure of whether it will triumph or be beaten. Japan is fighting the war for the annihilation of America and Britain with unbounded conviction in victory.

Germany and Italy are our allies. Germany has completely changed the political structure of the day of the Imperialist regime on the basis of its glorious blood and land. Germany is a state reborn, the National Socialist State headed by Fuehrer Hitler, who has the feeling of respect for Japan and love for it. That Germany has been successful in building up that wonderful and strong state in the short space of 20 years while it was struggling under the yoke of the Versailles structure is testimony of the unequalled superiority of its race. Needless to say, great reassurance is felt by Japan which is pushing the work of reconstructing the world in league with such a country.

New Era Being Created

As for Italy, there has not been a single occasion in which it entertained hostile feeling against Japan. The day of American and British control is past, and the foundations are being laid under the leadership of Japan, Germany, and Italy of a new era wherein the world will enjoy the state of co-existence and co-prosperity.

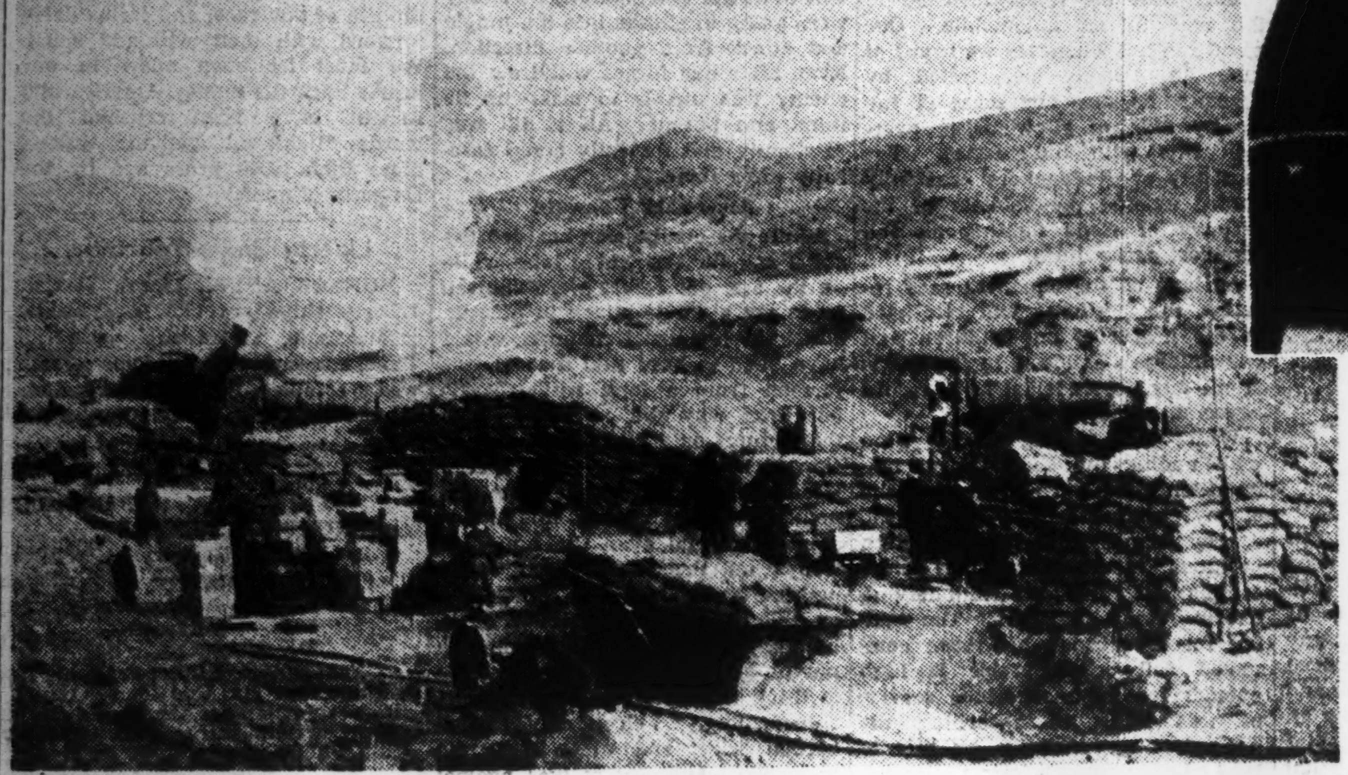
It will be seen from what has been said that the War of Greater East Asia is not of yesterday neither did it break out all of a sudden. It is linked with the Japanese-Russian War 40 years back. Japan has just set about reaping the political and diplomatic seed which was sown by it during that war.

The various races within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have great need of acquiring a general knowledge of the history of Japan from the time of the Japanese-Russian War. The reason is that the victory of Japan in the Japanese-Russian War was, as has been said by me, the dawn for the whole of Asia and the rising of the curtain on a new era.

The power and greatness which has been attained by Japan lie in the fact that the people as a whole have enough common-sense to know the state of affairs in other countries. Chu-ko Liang, Loyalist Premier of Shu (now Szechwan Province), 221 A. D., Wen Tien-hsiang, Loyalist of the Sun Dynasty, 1,275 A. D. both of China, Feld Marshal Count H. K. B. von Moltke, of Germany, Giuseppe Garibaldi, of Italy, and Bonaparte Napoleon, of France, are all of them known widely in Japan.

In like manner it is hoped that the various races within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will acquaint themselves with the biographies and anecdotes of Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, General Count Maresuke Nogi, and Commander Takeo Hirose as the heroes of Asia in which they move. Then they will gain an understanding of the Japanese people and the land of Japan. This seems to me to be the easiest way for them as a whole to know Japan.

Let me hope on the occasion of Army Day that they will note that they are asked by us to know at least the history of the Battle of Mukden and the biographies of Field-Marshal Oyama and General Count Gentaro Kodama.



Above, left: the Commander of the Japanese Third Army, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and their staffs. Below, left: Firing a howitzer at a point about 600 meters southwest of Nienpankow during the Japanese-Russian War. Above: Field-Marshal Prince Oyama.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 22 The Party in the Boat

"Sh-ssh!" Ushioda hissed at Koemon, and restrained his impulsive friend.

Takebayashi had also noticed the presence of Kuranosuke, but knowing the need for utmost secrecy in such a motely crowd, and as Oishi himself had changed his name to Kyuemon Ueda, he had remained silent, although out of the corner of his eyes he was observing, not without wonder, Oishi's strange attitude and his equally strange companions.

"Don't look at him," whispered Matanojo. "If it is all right to talk to him, he will address us first."

Takebayashi clicked his tongue.

"Are those females part of his retinue?"

"It seems so."

"And who is that over-dressed creature clinging so affectionately to Master Oishi? Is that a man or a woman?"

"That's a Kabuki actor."

"Kabuki? What's the name?"

"That is Takenojo Segawa, famous in the Kyoto dramatic circles. All the passengers are looking agog at him, and whispering among themselves."

"Ho. So that's the famous Takenojo. I must say Master Oishi has developed a strange taste for peculiar companions."

Takebayashi spat vindictively into the water, and turned away his head.

The rumor that Kuranosuke had become wont to direct his steps to Shumoku-machi, the pleasure town of Fushimi, and to Shimabara, another famous pleasure resort, was nothing new. From last year, since the time when Hara and the others had gone to Yedo and returned, it had become a frequent topic of conversation among the Ako samurai over their sake cups.

"Master Oishi is somewhat different nowadays," they would mutter among themselves when the sake had flowed freely.

And Junai Onodera, Genkei Terai and the other veterans would smile, as though to say, "There, what did we tell you . . ."

But the younger, more impatient samurai, like Gengo Otaka, Sukeimon Tomimori, and the others, would frown ominously.

"He builds a house, spends money like water, and never brings up the topic of revenge at all. We can't understand his heart at all."

Ushida, Takebayashi and Koemon belonged to this group, and now, as they noticed the strange companions of Oishi, they looked at one another with sour expressions and turned away their faces from Oishi's group.

Only a few days ago Oishi had gone to Ako, as the sole representative of the disbanded retainers of Lord Asano, to conduct a religious service for their late master. This was apparently his return journey. But the three companions could not understand why he had discarded his travelling outfit, and why or how he had attached round himself those strange companions.

Where had Oishi changed his dress? Without the knowledge of anyone in Yamashina or Kyoto, he had thrown off his sombre travelling outfit, and was now garbed in black satin and brown silk. His sash was of the most expensive material, studded with goldlike ornaments, and at first glance even his own son would have found difficulty in recognizing him.

To add to the three friends' indignation, Oishi did not seem to care for the fact that he was in the midst of a crowded public boat. His companions consisted of five women who were public entertainers, Takenojo Segawa the matinee idol, and one waiting woman. It was a group which could not fail to attract attention.

"Ha,ha. I thought it was the sake-cup which is moving. It's the boat that's moving," Oishi was saying in a thick voice which Matanojo fancied he could almost smell. "Ha, ha, ha. Is it the bank that is drawing father away, or is it the boat? Come, Otsuya, answer this riddle."

Otsuya wiped the spilt sake from his lap.

"Is it the boat or the bank that is drawing away? Is that a riddle?"

"Of course it is a riddle. I will give my cup to the one who answers it correctly."

"I've had enough sake," said one of the women.

"Then you may have the honor of sleeping in my arms."

"Oh dear! In this crowd, too! What an embarrassing patron, to be sure. . ."

"What? Crowd? Ha, ha. What's the harm in saying such a thing in a crowd? In this world, there is no man who dislikes a woman, or a woman who dislikes a man. If anyone denies this, that person is a liar. . ."

Oishi began to drink again. Presently, he leant over the side of the boat, and looked at the water. Evidently he had begun to feel a little sick.

"Master, are you ill?"

"If you get sick now, you will be unconscious when we drink again at Shumoku-machi," reproved Takenojo in gentle tones, and dragged Oishi's head on to his own lap.

"What about some cold water?"

"Sake, sake. Give me sake. . ."

"Sake is bad for you when you are sick."

"Who said sake was bad? I know a poet who sang that sake is the chief among a hundred medicines, but I know of no one who sang that sake is bad." Oishi waved a hand airily. "To accumulate wealth and try to live long is one way of life. Another is to spend lavishly, surround oneself with beautiful women, and wallow in the fumes of exquisite sake. Life today is the life for me. The next world is a visionary's empty dream."

"Then please get up. The rest of the passengers are inconvenienced if you lie down here."

"Eh? Passengers? Ah, that's right. There are other passengers on this boat. . . . How impolite of me."

Oishi struggled up, and sat down on one haunch.

"Haven't we reached Fushimi yet?"

"Not yet."

"Hic, it's a long wait. On this boat one can neither sing nor dance. Oh, Fushimi, comest thou nearer. . ."

"What are you saying?"

"Forgive me. This Kyuemon knows no heaven except travelling. When I return to my house in Yamashina, I see nothing but the dumb faces of my wife and sons, and am pestered by my creditors. What with one thing and another, I can hardly stretch myself."

"Surely you are joking. . ."

"No, I am quite serious. I am on my way back from Ako. At Tomonozu I enjoyed the company of the beauties at Minatoya, and of Sonezaki at Naniwa. I intend to stay overnight at Fushimi, with the beautiful Ukibashi of Sasaya, and enjoy myself as much as possible, thus delaying my return home. Ah, how I long to meet her. How the charming Ukibashi must be waiting for me! I have already notified her of my intended visit by express messenger from Hyogo."

"Mooning again. . ."

"I hereby deny the implication of mooning, dear sir and mesdames, and solemnly swear that it is a matter of the utmost gravity."

"Ho, ho, ho. This is too good. . ."

"Takenojo."

"Yes."

"My shoulder feels a little cramped. Massage it for a while,

(Continued on Page 5)

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WILL HELP EXCHANGE OF VITAL MATERIALS

Trade and Exchange Corporation Will Aid Speedy Inter-Supply in Sphere

Of the numerous bills approved by the Diet in its present session, there are two which have close bearings on the economic construction of Greater East Asia. They are the Trade and Exchange Corporation Bill and the Exchange Adjustment Bill. Japan's success in the economic construction of Greater East Asia in a great measure depends on the operation of the two laws to be promulgated based on the bills named above. The following is a gist of the interpretation of the two important bills as published in the Yomiuri-Hochi of Tuesday:

The replacement of the words 'foreign trade' (Boeki) by the words 'exchange and trade' (Koeki) is not merely a play on words. The change in the words has been necessitated by the fundamental change in the policy and method of the transactions to be conducted between Japan and other countries, mostly in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

There will no longer be such export and import of goods as has been conducted in the past on the basis of free trade. The exchange of various materials of importance will be conducted in the future between our country and others in the Co-Prosperity Sphere on the basis of the material mobilization plan established from a military and political point of view. The exchange of goods in the future, in other words, will be conducted with a view to increasing the production in all countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Trade and Exchange Corporation Bill and the Exchange Adjustment Bill have been submitted to the Diet for these various purposes.

Aim of Bills

The two bills are aimed at the speedy exchange of important materials between Japan and other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere irrespective of the unfavorable difference in price, through the operation of the Trade and Exchange Corporation.

The Foreign Trade Control Association, due to the establishment of the Trade and Exchange Corporation, will be dissolved and merged into the new organization. The Key Materials Control Corporation will likewise be merged into the same new organization.

The establishment of the Trade and Exchange Corporation is aimed at the completion of Japan's trade and exchange system, while the Exchange Adjustment is intended for the facilitation of activities of the new organization named above.

The Trade and Exchange Corporation is to be capitalized at ¥300,000,000, of which ¥220,000,000 is to paid up simultaneously with its establishment. This paid-up capital will include the Government's investment of ¥195,000,000 (¥20,000,000 of which represents the capital now belonging to the Key Materials Control Corporation), and ¥25,000,000 to be invested in by civilian parties. The management expenditure of the Corporation is to be covered by the interest on its capital amounting to ¥7,000,000 a year. To cover any loss the Trade and Exchange Corporation may incur through the import of high-priced materials, the Government is ready to disburse up to ¥750,000,000 by virtue of a contract not included in the national budget.

Work of Corporation

Thus, the Trade and Exchange Corporation is expected to undertake the importation of high-priced goods from other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and export thereto low-priced goods from this country in accordance with the following policy:

1. Articles and regions: All goods coming under monopoly of the Japanese Government, such as salt and tobacco, and the goods to be transacted by means of the funds belonging to the special account, such as rice, wheat, charcoal, fertilizers and fodder are excluded from the list of articles to be handled by the Corporation. Meanwhile, the regions to be dealt with are limited to Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, and Germany and Italy. The southern regions which are now under our military administration are excluded from the sphere of activities of the Corporation.

System of Activities

2. System of activities: Karafuto will be placed under the direct management of the Corporation, while Taiwan and Chosen are to be placed under the management of the branches to be established by the Corporation in the industrial centers of the two areas.

3. Utilization of the existing business organizations and control associations: (a) The majority of the 54 existing trade control associations will be merged into the Trade and Exchange Corporation simultaneously with its establishment. The rest, in order to avoid unnecessary confusion, will be gradually merged into the new organization; (b) the services of the civilian parties now engaged in foreign trade (of whom there are more than 700 in the country) will be utilized as far as possible, and for their services in gathering, distributing, exporting, and importing goods, or in doing transactions on consignment basis on behalf of the Corporation, they shall receive due rewards and commission, because the Corporation is not aiming at the monopolization of all the trade between our country and the regions enumerated above, but is simply intended for the execution of the trade and exchange policy established by the corporation in collaboration with the Government.

Noticeable Points

It is noticeable relative to the activities of the Trade and Exchange Corporation as enumerated in the foregoing chapters that (1) the southern regions which are now excluded from the regions belonging to the sphere of the activities of the the Corporation, in keeping with the development of Japan's military administration in those regions, will be sooner or later brought under the jurisdiction of the Corporation; (2) as a natural result of the exclusion of the southern regions from the corporation's sphere of activities the commodities of the Continent will occupy a prominent position among the objectives of transaction by the Corporation, for the time being at least; the goods on the Continent will be purchased at very fair prices through the agents of the Corporation to be kept at various places; (3) the prices in various countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are at present more or less higher than those in our country. The difficulties arising from the difference in prices are to be overcome by various measures provided for in the Exchange Adjustment Bill. It is of course desirable that effective measures will be taken to reduce the difference in prices between our country and other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere,

Do or Die in Mining Warfare

In a way a war of the magnitude of the War of Greater East Asia is one of mining, especially of iron ores. Shown is a familiar scene in a through-process plant, where ores are smelted into pig iron and turned into steel in converters.

PRICES GROW EASY UNDER MARK-TIME

Stock Movement Slow, Sentiment Generally Quiet in Spots

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was comparatively sluggish yesterday. With a group of influential traders marking time for fear of a relapse, the turnovers were generally on the selling side, the consequence being the softening trend of prices in some listed wares in the long-term section and those handled on the spot market.

In the long-term section, Toa Tobacco slipped ¥1.40, Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥1.30, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.20 and Okamoto Industrial ¥1.10.

The short-term section was invariably quiet throughout the day, and the price movement remained fractional.

The spot market was less active, and the wares rigged up for some days on end began to soften. For instance, Japan Almite softened ¥2.50, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial ¥2.00, Kawanami Shipbuilding, new ¥1.30, and Japan Metallurgical Industrial ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	127.6	128.1	125.5
Nisshin Spinning (50)	84.9	85.4	86.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	83.5	82.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	69.9	—	71.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.8	72.0	73.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.0	100.1	100.6
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	79.1	79.5	68.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.7	85.0	84.6
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.7	93.3	92.7
O. S. K. (50)	82.7	84.0	—
Nissan Steamship (50)	67.8	68.0	68.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	88.2	88.9	87.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.9	68.3	67.7
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	114.0	114.5	115.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	142.0	142.5	140.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.0	—	66.5
Asahi Glass (50)	95.9	95.8	94.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.5	102.2	101.6
Manchou Tobacco (50)	91.6	91.7	92.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.9	5.2	4.8	85.0
N. Y. K., new	78.6	8.8	8.5	78.8
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.0	6.0	5.6	—
Kanebo Spin. new	75.1	5.1	4.7	75.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	71.0	1.1	0.6	—
Hitachi Iron Works.	93.2	3.5	3.2	93.2
Osaka Exch. new	—	44.4	4.1	44.1
Japan Steel Tube	69.6	9.6	9.5	69.4
Japan Oil	—	74.5	4.2	—
S. M. R.	74.6	4.6	4.6	—
N. Y. K., old	—	92.4	2.4	—
Hokkaido Cola	—	73.9	3.6	73.6
Kanebo Spin. old	127.4	7.4	7.2	—
Toyo Rayon. new	58.1	8.5	8.1	58.5
Kokura Iron Works.	—	55.2	5.1	—
Japan Beer. new	47.0	8.7	6.6	48.7
Japan Sugar, new	66.0	6.4	6.0	—
Ensuiko Sugar	—	63.7	3.6	63.6
Japan Mining	61.7	1.9	1.6	61.7
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.1	2.1	1.9	62.0

COTTON PRODUCING AREAS TO HAVE SPINNING MILLS

Concerns in Japan Will Move Surplus Equipment to Operate Mills There

In parallel with the remarkable increase in the production of raw cotton over the extensive areas in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a number of leading Japanese cotton spinning companies are busy making preparations for the transfer of their surplus equipment to North China and elsewhere according to their schedule to operate new mills in the cotton-producing countries so as to accelerate the creation of an autarchy in cloth-stuffs in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

For instance, goes on the paper, the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company is scheduled to ship 85,000 spindles to North China and elsewhere, the Kureha Cotton Spinning Company 50,000 spindles and the Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Company 146,000 spindles.

On the other hand, the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company (popularly called Kanebo), the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company and the Yamato Cotton Spinning Company are engaged in the cultivation of cotton farms on the Chinese Continent. These companies are working on a program to start fresh activities on the Chinese Continent with their spinning equipment partly transferred there in the near future.

Encouraged by the successful cultivation of cotton farms abroad by the cotton spinning companies concerned, our authorities are expected to effect an all-ground enlargement of cotton plantations in North China beginning with the 1943 fiscal year. At the same time, they are inclined to urge the spinning companies to enlarge their equipment to be operated in the cotton-producing countries. Incidentally the spinning companies are favorably placed to meet the authorities' wishes.

Bill Clearings

March 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	257,782	158,416
Balance	30,605	18,682

SCIENTIST SURVEYS SPICES OF S. REGIONS

Variety of Rich Products Advailable Over Vast Areas of Co-Prosperity Sphere

Surveying the large variety of spices and aromatic stuffs produced in the southern regions, Dr. Tsunenori Shibuya comments on these products from the viewpoint of his botanical researches and of their respective market value in an article he has contributed for publication in a recent number of the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon or Business Japan.

Doctor Shibuya's article runs in brief as follows:

"Java, Sumatra, Ceylon and India are world-famous for the production of black tea. The tea plants of these regions are of the Assam species, their trunks and leaves larger than those of the Chinese variety. The Assam species is popularly cultivated in rainy but cool terrain. On the other hand, green tea is fairly produced in French Indo-China.

"Coffee is traditionally grown in the East Indies, especially in Java. Formerly, superior grade coffee of Arabian origin was cultivated in these districts, but this variety has succumbed to a noxious germ, and it is no more to be found there. The species now popularly cultivated there is called Lobster, which, though decidedly inferior in quality to the Arabian species, has its own merits. The production is abundant and the plants are sturdy. The production of cacao is confined to the central sector of Java and part of the Philippine Islands.

Tobacco Production

"With regard to the production of tobacco, the so-called Sumatra tobacco and Manila tobacco command world fame. They are both marketed in the form of cigars. It is worthy of notice that the southern regions rely on overseas for supplies of cigarettes.

"The varieties of vegetable oils are innumerable. First comes coconut oil which is used for various purposes. The milk of coconuts is used for drinking, and the sap taken from the plant's bark is used for production of sugar and alcohol. But what serves to form the financial resources of the native inhabitants is the meat of the coconut, popularly called copra, by reason of its plentiful oil content. It is used as a raw material of sweets and oils.

"Blessed with climatic advantages, coconut trees thrive over the extensive areas in the tropic zones, especially on the Islands of Luzon, Celebes, Java and New Guinea. The species of coconut trees suitable for production of oils from were originally transplanted from Africa. They are now cultivated on a large scale in Sumatra and Malai. These nuts are very small, being only the size of hens eggs, and yield coconut oil from the skin and coconut kernel oil from the kernel. They are used for production of artificial butter, soaps and candles.

"Castor seeds are produced to some extent in Java, French Indo-China and the Philippines, although India claims the largest output in the world. Castor seeds are valued for the oil they yield, which is generally used for medicinal purposes and for making lubricants of aircraft machinery.

"Sesame seeds are produced in China and the dry zones in Burma as well as in India, while peanuts are abundantly produced in the East Indies, Burma and French Indo-China.

"With regard to spices, Molucca Islands are famous for the wild growth of myristica fragrans. This plant is perceptibly cultivated on Celebes Island as well. Cinnamon is produced in Burma, Annam and the East Indies.

"Citronellal is produced in Java. The leaves of this plant are used for production of perfumes. Ylang ylang is produced in the Philippines.

"Sumatra and Borneo are world famous for the production of pepper. Tamarindus indica, used for making curry powder, is also grown there. Ginger is likewise cultivated on these islands.

"It deserves notice that the southern regions are the treasure house of various other plants yielding raw materials of medicinal drugs, such as quinine, cocaine, strychnine and others.

SPOT, FORWARD SILK SEE MORE BUSINESS

Prices Supported on Yokohama Mart—Shipments Increase Of Spring Reeled Silk

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHAMA, February 9.—The spok raw silk market rather hesitated during the early part of last week pending a definite confirmation of the reorganization of the manufacturing, gathering and distribution phases of the raw silk industry as planned at present; but later it improved, there being moderately increased business not only in the spots but in the forwards for nearby delivery. The prices were supported, white 20/22 deniers, grade D closing at ¥1,690.

The futures market continued in a state of complete standstill. The outstanding transactions for March and April delivery remained without any settlement by compromise.

For February the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe were 15,092 bales and the total re-shipments from them to the interior 14,054 bales, which, in comparison with the same month a year ago, display a gain of 2,598.5 bales and 7,639 bales respectively, according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, the stocks held on March 1 being 4,480 bales.

Arrivals Improving

The condition of arrivals was improving, due to increase shipments of spring reeled silk especially of the home use variety, while the supply of export silk was decreasing, due to the curtailment in its production as designated.

The exportation of white 13/15 deniers has been absolutely suspended since the rupture of economic relations with America and Britain; yet its production has been kept up mainly for delivery on the bourses, although on a smaller scale than previously. Besides it has had a domestic demand for the making of some special and luxurious silk fabrics, but that has been on the decrease of late, due to the prohibition of the manufacture of luxurious silk goods. Moreover, the futures markets are being closed at the end of April, which is doing away with the necessity of its production, except for the quantity officially designated and to meet forward contracts held.

For these reasons, its supply is not big now, and the old stock brought over from last year is said to have been so much disposed of that there is little left in the market, and any quantity obtainable has to be paid a price considerably over ¥1,700 for Grade D.

Regarding the establishment of the proposed raw silk manufacturing company, the preliminary work seems to be progressing satisfactorily, most reelers in the country being expected to join it. Since the fundamental purpose of the present plan is to stabilize the foundation of raw silk industrial management to the utmost, however, it is learned that the best way possible will be taken for re-adjusting and combining silk reeling mills in general, taking into careful consideration geographical conditions regarding supply of cocoons, labor and others and transportation.

Interesting Question

In connection with the above plan, an interesting question is whether silkworm egg producers will join it. This question was considered at a recent meeting of the National Silkworm Egg Producers' Federation, and as the Government authorities are said to be supporting it, their participation in the plan in toto is thought quite certain; for, from the existing condition of silk raising and reeling, their independence is considered irrational, in view of the organic relation existing at present between silkworm egg production, silk raising, and silk reeling and the necessity for correcting the balance of their costs of production.

Another benefit derivable from the participation of silkworm egg producers is, it is believed, that silkworm eggs to be produced to suit the use of the reorganized raw silk industry may be selected and improved, with which the efficiency of mulberry cultivation will be developed and the silk raising methods improved. This will meet the new planned production system of raw silk, shifting from the basis of quality to that of quantity and leading to a rationalization of production of silkworm eggs, cocoons, and raw silk.

Advocate Upped Production

The increased production of cocoons is advocated under a national policy to insure a sufficient supply of textiles, and concrete means for it are being considered by the Government and people. It is reported that the Japan Raw Silk Control Company has nearly decided to mobilize and put to work about 7,000 sericultural technicians at a cost of ¥4,500,000 for the next silk year, in addition to those of the National Silk Raisers' Federation, who have been working already under the same policy.

According to a later report, the proposed raw silk manufacturing company is to be established by the greater part of silk reelers and all the short fiber manufacturers and silkworm egg producers in Japan, and the first meeting of 60 or 70 projectors to be appointed soon will be held in due course. The Japan Raw Silk Control Company will invest ¥20,000,000 or ¥25,000,000 in the new company. The small reelers not joining the company will have to unite themselves into blocks or take up some other new forms of enterprise.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.00	— 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.80	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.10	— 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

Geopolitical Factors of Our War In Relation to Resources Clarified

Occupation of Strategic Keypoints, Acquisition of Raw Materials Add to Importance of Sea Routes

The additional strength the War of Greater East Asia has gained for Japan lies in its occupation of strategic keypoints and its acquisition of strategic raw materials made possible through its success in securing both land and sea bases, on whose significance an article in the latest issue of the weekly Keizai Mainichi expatiates as follows:

The main factor which determines the international position of any nation, both political and economic, is its executive power. This is a plain fact whether we like it or not. The population, area, material resources and industrial conditions, are indispensable requisites for the existence of a nation because they together go to build up executive power. If these conditions of existence of a nation can be perfectly fulfilled within its own domain, it will not be necessary for any nation to make an attempt at racial expansion in overseas or adjacent territories. However, even if these conditions are at present being satisfactorily met, so long as productivity goes on expanding under the capitalistic system, it becomes imperative for a nation to seek for new territories in addition to its original ones. Consequently every nation must have its own basic territories, both military and economic, for the maintenance of its racial existence.

When, however, these territories are not contiguous but are separated by water, it is necessary to have the command of the sea routes or the ocean itself. Thus the securing of supremacy over the basic territories and the basic waters will come to be absolutely essential. Rear-Admiral Gunpei Sekine explains the fundamental principle of seapower as follows:

Importance of Bases

"For the development of a nation it is most essential to surround an ocean by its own territories or, if it is not possible, to occupy such points as will form a line of encirclement so that within the basic sea-surface thus encircled there will be no struggle for supremacy."

Although Germany at present has the perfect command of its basic territories it is still unable to secure supremacy over the basic waters, which is a great weak-point of that country. It may be regarded as a maxim that a nation which has the command of both basic territories and basic waters can be the greatest power of the world.

For the existence of our country, Japan has Manchoukuo and China as its springboards, together with the South Sea regions as territories attached to Japan and East Asia.

President Roosevelt once said that the South Seas was the life-line of America. He meant by these words that these regions were the supply sources of tin, rubber and other important commodities for his country. However, Japan looks to the southern regions for the fulfilment of geographical conditions necessary for the emancipation of East Asia.

With the outer wall of defense in the direction of the Solomons Group and New Guinea having been perfectly solidified, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has now been geographically completed within only one year since the fall of Singapore. The line connecting Burma, Malai, Sumatra, Djawa, Timor, New Guinea and the Solomons together in the south and the line extending from Atsuta and Narumaki Islands down south to the Solomon group via Otori Island and the Gilbert archipelago in the east represent the foremost lines of defense of our country pushed forward within about 15 months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

With the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere having been geographically completed, our fighting units which had been deployed in various directions over extensive battle-fronts are now in a position to adjust their fighting lines and, through concentration of their military strength on most important strategic points, to take the best advantage of operations on interior lines.

In this way, our country has brought under its perfect command the basic territories and the basic waters necessary for the emancipation of the East Asiatic races. If the United States should resort to the powerful offensive as Roosevelt is vaunting during this or the coming year, Japan is fully prepared to smash the enemy's attempts at the very outset from the strategic keypoints already under Japanese occupation and influence.

The Vendetta of Ako

(Continued From Page 4)

will you?"

"Like this? How does this feel?"

"Ah, that's the place. That's good. Funny how one's shoulder gets cramped even when enjoying oneself."

Among the passengers were some who were too poor to worry about tomorrow's rice. Some were going, with gloomy hearts, to sell their daughters at the pleasure quarters in Kyoto, and some were moneyless vagrants to whom each day was an existence in itself.

These passengers had been watching Oishi with envious eyes, and seeing that he had fallen into a drunken sleep in Takenojo's arms, they fell to whispering among themselves.

"That man—where is he from?"

"I don't know exactly, but I heard him say he is from Yamashina."

"Yamashina? Then is he not Kuranosuke Oishi, the former Chief Retainer of Ako?"

"It is probable."

"Shimabara is another of his favorite haunts."

"He seems to be very rich."

"He was Chief Retainer of a big clan. I hear that during the commotion about the confiscation of the Castle, he made away with a lot of money."

"If he was the Chief Retainer, then it seems natural that the clan should have fallen. What a disgusting man!"

"The samurai of the present day, like that fellow, are different from those of the past. They have deteriorated amazingly. They are more particular now about their dress and the decorations on their scabbards than about their character or the inside metal. In Shimabara or Naniwa, even the richest merchants cannot vie with the wealthy samurai who go there to enjoy themselves."

"H'm. Then I presume the Kira family has no need for worry."

"Kira? Ah, that's right. I heard a strange rumor that. But at this rate. " The speaker glanced meaningly at Oishi, who was snoring away on Takenojo's lap, and grinned.

Huddled together, and trying to make themselves as inconspicuous as possible, Matanojo, Koemon and Tadashichi looked with gloomy faces at the darkish waters of the river.

The water seemed to reflect back their thoughts, thoughts in which the image of the drunken Oishi kept recurring through the blurred picture of young Sanpei sitting with drawn sword beside his mother's grave.

(To Be Continued)

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Bencoolen, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1943

Army Day—1905 and 1943

I

Army Day today seems to bear little resemblance to the event of thirty-eight years ago which inspired this annual day of tribute to the nation's warriors. When in the protracted three-weeks' Battle of Mukden the Japanese Army forced Kuropatkin's legions into headlong flight, the victory was hailed as a veritable miracle of military achievement. And indeed it was a miracle for the young Japan of those days to vanquish the might of Tsarist Russia. So it seemed fitting that the date of the conclusion of this battle should be celebrated each year thereafter as Army Day.

Today, however, at least in a physical sense, the achievements of the Imperial Army have come to overshadow overwhelmingly that earlier victory won on the wind-swept plains of Manchuria. In contrast merely to turning back an invader who had threatened to encroach almost to the very threshold of Japan, the Japanese Army of today stands defiant guard along a distant rampart stretching all the way from the Aleutians to the islands of the South Seas and thence through Indonesia and Burma to the very portals of India. The capture of Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Rangoon, the surrender of Java, and all such record-shattering victories of recent memory demonstrate that the Japanese Army has come a long way since the capture of Mukden.

Yet in the most significant sense the Japanese Army, for all its impressive far-flung might of today, remains the same now as when it first demanded world attention a generation ago. In its essential functions and basic characteristics, the Army which the nation is honoring today remains the same as the Army which won its laurels in 1905. The memorable victory at Mukden can therefore continue for all time to typify the spiritual qualities of the Japanese Army, and so it is that an idolizing nation on this anniversary day appropriately honors its Army of yesterday, today, and of all time.

II

These essential characteristics of the Japanese Army which remain ever unchanged are qualities which are not to be found in the same degree in the armies of the other countries of the world. It is this uniqueness which especially endears the Army in the affections of the nation.

In the first place, the Japanese Army and Navy represent the whole of the nation in a way that other armies and navies cannot do. Constituted on the basis of universal service, the Army of Japan comprises the essence of the manhood of the nation. Other countries may have conscription, but their traditions hark back to the days of the press gang and the whip lash. Worse yet are the professional armies of Britain and America composed in times of peace of hirelings who enlist to avoid the bread lines or the police, men whose spiritual heritage goes back to the days of professional mercenaries. And the conscripts impressed into the Anglo-American armies in time of war are raw levies upwillingly forced to pad out the insufficient ranks of the professionals. In Japan, in contrast, there is no professional army which serves for pay. The universal service is in fact the modern extension of the privileges and honors of the ancient high-born samurai. The Army is thus the nation in arms and the nation is a nation of knightly warriors. In a peculiarly intimate way the Army and the nation are thus one. The Japanese Army is thus an essentially democratic institution in the best sense of that much-abused term, and at the same time it is an aristocratic institution with respect to its esoteric ideals.

In the second place, the Army of Japan has always been a flaming sword wielded in the cause of righteousness and benevolence. Whereas professional armies may be used as tools for the selfish profit of special interests, as witness the loan-collecting proclivities of the marines and expeditionary forces of the United States and Britain under the direction of their plutocratic rulers, the Army which represents the totality of the Empire of Japan can never, by the very nature of things, be put to such ignoble uses.

Hence it is that throughout modern times, the Army of Japan has been used first to defend Japan against imperialistic encroachments which threatened her part of the world from abroad, and later, when Japan's strength developed, to help liberate the neighboring countries of Asia from the oppression of the same imperialistic Powers from whose menace Japan had earlier freed herself. It is thus as the constant emancipator of the peoples of Asia and as the guardian of their liberties against aggression from afar that the Japanese Army has always functioned. Whether pitted against the Tsarist military adventurism of thirty-eight years ago or against the Anglo-American plutocratic imperialism of today, the essential mission of the Japanese Army—and indeed of the Japanese nation—has not changed.

In the third place, the Army of Japan has ever been a victorious army. Whereas the armies of Britain have often been straggling remnants saved from utter annihilation by the succor of her superior fleet—for Dunkirk and Crète have precedents which go back through many centuries and countless wars—and whereas the armies of the United States have, as in 1814, even been unable to prevent the burning of the White House and the Capitol by alien invaders, the Army of Japan has never tasted defeat. Through all its campaigns from Ping-Yang to the Solomons, the Japanese Army has never met its peer. Although enemy propagandists may try to construe certain strategic movements as victories for their side, no war has ever been lost by Japan and the present war will prove to be no exception. Japan's enemies have usually been superior in population, resources, and equipment, but Japan has never failed, for her strength lies not in material factors but in the greatness of her spiritual power. She is unconquerable because she knows her cause is just.

III

So it is that today in the midst of the greatest task that the Imperial Army has ever been called upon to perform, the nation honors the traditions and toasts the future prospects of this unexcelled fighting force which is of its own flesh and blood. The nation can do so with pride and confidence, for it knows that the character of this Army, the weight of its historical record, and the present actual military situation all prove that its glories will continue to grow in the future as they have already grown through the years since Mukden until today.

A Year Ago Today

March 10, 1942

From Our Own Files

On the occasion of the 37th Army Day, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in the capacity of War Minister hailed the great victory this Empire scored in the Battle of Mukden, which shot it up to the status as one of the first-ranking Powers of the world, and emphasized that the whole Japanese nation must renew its firm determination to carry on the War of Greater East Asia until its ultimate objective is attained, enduring any hardships and privation.

* * *

An Imperial Headquarters' communique issued today on the collective war results achieved by the Imperial Army during the past three months of the War of Greater East Asia stated that on December 25, the Imperial Army reduced the fortress on the Island of Hongkong and on January 2 it occupied Manila, the capital of the Philippines. On the Malay front, Imperial Army Forces advanced rapidly over all sorts of obstacles and difficulties, until they forced the enemy at the Singapore fortress to surrender unconditionally on February 15.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters issued today a communique on the collective war results achieved by the Imperial Army to the effect that Imperial Army Forces advanced far into Burma after breaking through the natural barriers of the Shan range on the Thai-Burmese border. After crushing the enemy's main force in the districts around Pegu and Rangoon, Imperial Army Forces occupied Rangoon, the capital of Burma, completely on March 8.

* * *

According to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters on the collective war results achieved by the Imperial Army during the past three months of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Army reduced Guam Island, British Borneo and many other points of strategic importance, one after another in rapid succession, thereby tearing the enemy's lines of communication to pieces.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters issued a communique today stating that during the past three months of the War of Greater East Asia the Imperial Army Forces operating in the Netherlands East Indies area captured Batavia, the capital, on March 5, and cutting in two and besieging the enemy's main force near Bandoeng and near Surabaya in subsequent operations, they attacked the enemy vigorously, causing the entire force of the enemy to surrender unconditionally on March 9.

* * *

Americans received a veritable shock when they learned that certain important commodities would be rationed in the United States in the near future, states a report from Stockholm. Rumor has it, furthermore, that tires will soon be confiscated.

CHINA'S PARTICIPATION IN WAR SHOWS WILL TO FORM NEW ASIA

Nanking Marches Forward to Recapture Rightful Position in Polity of Nations

By SHIGERU KAMIO
(From Contemporary Japan)

Shigeru Kamio, M. P., sectional chief of the National Service Association, was staff member of the Asahi Shimbun for more than twenty years and is now its adviser. He has served as staff correspondent in China and America and also as chief of the East Asia section of the paper.

The diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Nanking have witnessed an epochal turn with the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the Wang administration. Simultaneously with Nanking's entry into the Pacific war on the side of Japan, a joint declaration was issued by both Governments pledging renewed Sino-Japanese collaboration, and an agreement was signed concerning Japan's retrocession of concessions and international settlements in China to the Nanking Goverment, as well as its relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. Then followed the reaffirmation of Tokyo-Nanking harmony by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and President Wang Ching-wei and their separate announcements that Japan and new China would prosecute the current hostilities, united as one, until final victory was assured, thereby making the project of a new order in East Asia an unquestionable reality.

It is noteworthy that official statements subsequently made public by the two Governments pointed out that Nanking decided to enter the Pacific war on its own political initiative, and that Japan had never urged it to take such a step, though it felt grateful to Nanking for its decision. This fact was further corroborated by President Wang Ching-wei when, in addressing a popular rally at Nanking, he emphasized that his Government "has voluntarily joined the war on Japan's side" to restore East Asia to its rightful status. In the face of President Wang's pronouncement, any contrary interpretation given to Nanking's decision would amount to a mere wishful opinion.

Natural Result

There is reason to believe that of late Nanking had been weighing the desirability of taking part in the Pacific war as a means to accelerate the political reformation of China, and that Japan, at the same time, had been considering the obvious question that Nanking's entry into the war would result in improving the situation in the continent in favor of the Wang regime. Even treated in this light, President Wang's participation in the war does not mean a culmination of political and diplomatic bargains on the part of either Japan or Nanking; on the contrary, it indicates a natural evolution of mutual determination to usher in an era of new contiguity in East Asia. It will, therefore, be observed that Nanking's declaration of war and Japan's prompt adoption of a number of measures by way of reciprocity are of historic importance in that they testify to the need of fostering good neighborly policies and genuine intercountry understanding.

It must be admitted that Nanking's declaration of war has added a new perspective to China's diplomatic, political and economic issues. Diplomatically, China has been provided with a propitious opportunity to set aside all unilateral and unequal treaties with which it has been burdened for a long time. Japan's renouncement of concessional and extraterritorial rights have undoubtedly brought into being a fresh diplomatic picture for China inasmuch as Britain and America, too, have taken identical steps to appease Chungking. In the political and economic fields, Japan, by giving all possible assistance to Nanking, has paved the way for the political and economic regeneration of the continent—a regeneration which is destined to become an accomplished fact, no matter how long Chiang Kai-shek remains unresponsive.

Impetus for Greater Teamwork

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the latest state of affairs is likely to stimulate the adjustment and growth of Sino-Japanese enterprises on a renovated scale. All the Sino-Japanese concerns which came to be organized after the outbreak of the China Affair are being operated with funds provided by the Japanese side, while the Chinese side has made investments in kind. This has provoked certain circles to opine that Japan's heavy investment ratio is injurious to the economic stability of the continent. In 1941, when Chen Kung-po, chairman of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government, visited Tokyo, he, in the course of a public speech, explained that Japanese investments could not prove inimical to China, especially when the mutual economic relations were to be regulated in accordance with the terms of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty. Nevertheless, there are many Chinese who desire for an improvement in the organization of Sino-Japanese concerns. In consequence, some time back Japan willingly promised to do so at an appropriate time. Now that Nanking is at war with America and Britain on Tokyo's side, the time has come for Japan to fulfil its commitment. Therefore, it is reasonable to predict that a bright future awaits the activity of Sino-Japanese concerns.

Following the Konoye Declaration of Sino-Japanese harmony, Wang Ching-wei left Chungking for Hanoi to sponsor a peace movement. Chiang Kai-shek was disinclined to come to terms wth Japan, Wang Ching-wei had to act on his own initiative. Meanwhile, it became known to Wang Chin-wei that the Japanese Government wished for the organization of a new administration at Nanking. This inspired him to promote his peace movement on a large scale as the only means to facilitate the establishment of a new national government separate from Chungking. The peace movement finally led to the birth of the Nanking Government, and a Tokyo-Nanking basic treaty was concluded for the regulation on an equal footing.

Sure of Victory

On the outbreak of the Pacific war, Chungking believed that by reinforcing its alignment with America and Britain it would be able to turn the tables against Japan, and so it became a full-fledged military partner of the London-Washington command. President Wang Ching-wei, in order to retrieve the situation, issued a statement declaring "to share joy and sorrow with Japan." At that time, the general impression prevailing in China was that Japan would not be able to gain an upper hand against the Anglo-American nations in Greater East Asia. President Wang firmly announced that Nanking was determined "to share life and death with Japan"—an announcement which not only nipped in the bud any rise of pessimism in Nanking circles, but also gave a powerful impetus to the advancement of Sino-Japanese cordiality. Thereafter, the disappearance of Anglo-American influences from Greater East Asia hardened the attitude of President Wang "to share life and death with Japan." He realized that the only way of positive existence of the Nanking Government was to form a common front with Japan against America and Britain and, therefore, he declared war on Washington and London to recapture China's original status in the order of things, in East Asia.

There is every justification to say that Nanking's entry into the war has initiated an additional constructive element in the systematization of Sino-Japanese unity of purpose. It is now in a position to contribute its share to the settlement of the China Affair and render assistance to Japan to prosecute the Pacific war to a victorious conclusion. Economically, it will be able to given Japan potential aids by supplying the latter with those categories of materials required for the successful waging of hostilities against America and Britain. On the part of Japan, it will be able to execute its material mobilization plan in a more vigorous manner, being assured of regular material supplies from Nanking.

Return of Concessions

On January 9, the day of which Nanking entered into a state of war with the Anglo-American nations, a Tokyo-Nanking agreement was concluded providing for the relinquishment of Japan's concessional rights and international settlements in China in favor of the Wang administration. Three days later, Britain and America concluded similar agreements with Chungking. In view of the fact that all the concessions and international settlements stipulated in the agreements between Chungking, Britain and the United States are situated in areas under the control of Japan, it would be quite fitting to say that such accords savor of empty political gestures. On the other hand, Japan's move assumes a far-reaching realistic complexion in that it proves its sincerity to practise a policy of good-neighborliness toward its continental neighbor. Moreover, its decision cannot but influence the minds of the Chinese people to take a just note of its good intention, because it represents the fulfilment of the desire of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who advocated the abolition of unequal treaties and cooperation with such a country as would help China to achieve that end.

The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was thoroughly convinced that the regeneration of China could not be attained without maintaining a cooperative attitude toward Japan. He also propounded the doctrine of "Greater Asianism" and suggested its realization through Sino-Japanese collaboration in the affairs of East Asia. Although in the past, owing to adverse conditions, Japan was unable to develop a true Sino-Japan joint front, it never lost sight of the fact that Sino-Japanese understanding alone could restore East Asia to its legitimate status. Now that such a restoration has become possible as a sequel to the elimination of alien influences from this part of the world, and that Nanking is in perfect tune with the war objectives of Japan, it is scarcely necessary to state that ultimate understanding between Japan and China is already on the way of fruition.

Russia Gives Up Rights

In regard to the question of the surrender of extraterritorial rights, it must be recalled that it is the Soviet Union which openly took up this issue in 1921, when Soviet Envoy Karakhan announced that Moscow would renounce all its unilateral treaties with the Republic of China. The consequential reaction was that Communism came to find a permanent place in the political fabric of the continent. Observing this trend of situation, certain Japanese quarters endeavored to induce the Japanese Government in making an identical announcement, but their endeavors were stalemated by the Washington Conference and the Shantung question. In 1925, when a tariff conference got under way in Peking as an aftermath of the Washington Conference, Japan tried to exert its influence in favor of China in regard to restoration of customs autonomy and abolition of unequal treaties. Had Japan then renounced its extraterritorial rights in China, Sino-Japanese relations would have perhaps taken the shape of mutual reliance as a joint attempt to liquidate outside intervention in East Asiatic affairs.

From 1921 onward relations between Japan and China began to worsen at a rapid pace on account of mutual misunderstanding. It has to be acknowledged that Japan's hesitancy to declare its policy of renouncement of extraterritorial rights ignited the flame of a deplorable anti-Japanese rancor, and the leaders of China deliberately decided on a policy of increasing frictions with Japan. Consequently, a crop of provoking incidents occurred in quick succession, leading to the outbreak of the Manchurian episode. After the founding of Manchoukuo, the then Nanking Government began to implement measures with a view to launching a positive showdown against Japan, a showdown which came to be staged in July, 1937. Thus, the protracted China Affair ensued, and Britain and America continued to exploit it to keep Japan and China in a state of perpetual disunity.

Wang and Peace Movement

At that psychological moment, Wang Ching-wei, realizing the good intention of Japan, sponsored the peace movement and later organized the new Nanking Government to restore Sino-Japanese cordiality. Immediately, the Anglo-American nations retaliated by giving all-out aids to Chungking and adopted every means to obstruct Japan in settling the China Affair. Not satisfied with that they formed an ABCD military encirclement ring against Japan to coerce it into submission. Naturally, Japan rose up in arms to protect its integrity and that of East Asia. This is the fundamental objective of the current Pacific war.

President Wang Ching-wei, who endorsed Japan's stand at the very start of the Pacific war, began to solidify the structure of his Government, so that he could finally take a decisive step conducive to the best interest of both nations. Hence, his declaration of war on America and Britain. By resorting to war, Nanking has made Japan thoroughly responsible to advocate co-existence and co-prosperity in protecting the sovereignty of the continent, and furthermore, by securing Japan's relinquishment of extraterritorial and concessional rights, it has deprived Chungking of any basic need of continuing its so-called "war of resistance" against this country. Chiang Kai-shek's alliance with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill appears unnecessary in view of the present Tokyo-Nanking understanding. It is, therefore, not Chungking, but Nanking, which is marching forward to recapture China's rightful position in the polity of nations.

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 43, No. 10 dated March 14, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Gandhi and the Future of Indian Independence, Upon the Return from New Guinea, Japan's Iron Manufacturing Technique, the Statue of Fujita-Toko, Patriot, and the Shoran Shrine.

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 105, No. 5 dated March 1, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: War Instructions and Thought of War, Thought War on the Continent and Movement of Confucianism, New Development of Co-Prosperity Sphere Diplomacy, Development of Delicate Relations Between America and Britain, Philosophical Meaning of the Present War, and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Price Policy.

IGNOBLE ANGLO-SAXON TACTICS LAY BARE ENEMY'S IMMORALITY

Notwithstanding Past Misdeeds, Hostile Nations Have Impudence to Talk of Justice, Humanity

By TAKESHI SAITO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

During the year 1942, the Axis forces carried out daring offensives everywhere and scored brilliant victories both in East Asia and in Europe. It was only in the latter half of the year that the anti-Axis operations began to assume something of returns of counter-offensives. Speaking on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, President Roosevelt stated that the first year of the war was a succession of tragedies for the Anti-Axis both in the Pacific and in Europe. Altogether, it is likely that in the new years of 1943—which the Anti-Axis flauntingly calls the year of general offensive—it will launch a desperate counter-offensive and that consequently we will witness in this year a series of decisive battles.

In the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia, the so-called ABCD encirclement camp was crushed to pieces, with the result that East Asia was cleared of the Anglo-American forces. Notwithstanding their crushing defeats, the anti-Axis Powers harbor the ambitious design of re-establishing their domination of the world and are evidently seriously contemplating vigorous counter-offensives with this end in view.

No Match for Axis

They are forced to admit, in the light of the actual results of the battles so far fought, that they are no match for the Axis forces in battles normally fought, and consequently they will most probably resort to tactics even more cunning and ignoble than they have hitherto adopted. The Anglo-Saxon people are naturally obstinate, crafty and cheeky. They stop at nothing in order to attain the end on which their minds are set. They have, in fact, attained their present position by dint of tactics at once highly insidious and very immoral. And yet, they have the impudence to talk of justice and humanity in order to maintain the position which they have secured by such ignoble means. Once they see their position in peril, they show their cloven hoof, and, unmasking their fiendish character, take an immoral course of action. It is, therefore, easy to imagine that they will hereafter resort to all sorts of inhuman and unjust measures in their eagerness to wriggle themselves out of the serious plight in which they find themselves.

The recent counter-offensive operations of the Anglo-American forces have invariably been carried out where they thought they were likely to meet with little Axis resistance. Some time ago, they made unlawful attacks on Madagascar Island, and in reply to the protest filed by the Vichy Government against this outrageous action, they had the impertinence to declare that as there was the fear of the island being occupied by the Axis forces, they thought fit to occupy it themselves by forestalling the Axis. This excuse is absolutely untenable, for, as the German press commented, it is tantamount to the assertion that they stole it first because there was the fear of it being stolen by others.

America's big feather in her cap is that she effected the emancipation of slaves in the name of justice and humanity years ago, but the landing of large forces in the Republic of Liberia goes to compromise her honor seriously. It lays her open to the charge that she is now trying to employ as military slaves those whom she once emancipated, for the attainment of her own ambitious scheme. To involve the peaceful negro Republic in the war with which it has nothing to do is certainly a proceeding which is absolutely incompatible with the spirit America once showed in emancipating slaves.

Pretext Is Outrageous

The Anglo-American troops were landed in French Africa on the pretext of helping the reconstruction of France and of establishing a second front, but this plea is entirely false. Their motive was to better their unfavorable war position at the sacrifice of French interests. After occupying French Africa, the American forces set up a puppet Government under French traitors, Admiral Darlan and General Giraud. Indignant at this American action, Britain incited the de Gaullists to agitations against this puppet Government. Whereupon, President Roosevelt had the temerity to assert openly that it was simply as a matter of expediency that the provisional Government was set up under Admiral Darlan.

As is clear from this Presidential assertion, it was from the selfish motive of exploiting French traitors for her own purposes, not by any means from the motive of promoting the reconstruction of France, that America put up a regime under her own puppets, as did Britain hers from the same selfish motives. In the initial stages of the European war, they made France bear the brunt of the attack and otherwise made best use of her, and when they saw her collapse, they threw her over without compunction. Now, again, they are attempting to exploit and fool France to the top of their bent. This vividly reveals the immoral characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon people who are ready to go to any length in order to attain their selfish end.

The Anglo-Saxon people act very unjustly not only toward their enemies but toward their friends also. Britain put one small nation after another on the front line so as to carry on the war at their expense. Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Greece who took sides with Britain have fallen one by one, but Britain feels not the slightest qualm of conscience. She is satisfied because by victimizing these countries, she has been able to keep 3,000,000 troops at home to ensure her own safety.

Australia Left in Cold

Australia has stoutly upheld the so-called White Australia principle in the past and has conscientiously played her part as an important base for the supply of materials to Britain. On the outbreak of the war, she sent large reinforcements to the Balkans and North Africa, but to her chagrin she now finds herself reduced to the state of complete isolation, with Britain looking with an unconcerned air on her sorry plight. Not only is Britain reluctant to send a single soldier to aid Australia but she has acted so cruelly as to divert to the North African front the arms which America had shipped out in aid of Australia.

America is no better. Notwithstanding the fact that she held the command of the anti-Axis navies in the Southwestern Pacific, she did not extend a helping hand to Britain to save Singapore. She also left the American-Filipino troops in the lurch when they were besieged in the Fort of Corregidor.

The heartlessness of America and Britain toward their allies is eloquently illustrated by their attitude toward the Soviet Union. When the German forces swept over Northern Caucasus, the Volga basin was occupied and the fall of Stanlingrad was regarded as imminent, the Soviet Union made a strong appeal to her allies for the speedy creation of a second front in Europe, but this pathetic appeal fell flat on the ears of America and Britain. They refused to comply on this pretext or that in utter disregard of the solemn pledge which they had previously given to the Soviet Union.

Papers Attack Soviet

At the time, the New York Times and the Time and Tide, a British journal, commenting on the appeal of the Soviet Union, declared that the Soviet Union had no right to put forward such a claim, contending that when Britain suffered a debacle at Dunkirk in 1939, the Soviet Union did not come to her aid. She even acted in concert with Germany and expanded her territory by fishing in troubled waters, these journals bitterly remarked. Mrs. Astor, M.P., also expressed herself openly against the Soviet Union's appeal. She said that the Soviet Union was fighting for her own interests, not for those of Britain and America, just as Britain and America were fighting for their own interests and for no other. Britain and America were free to form or not to form a second front and their decision need not be influenced by the Russian demand, she maintained.

In this connection, we can only point out that there was neither the Anglo-Soviet Agreement nor the Soviet-American Agreement at the time of the Dunkirk debacle. It is, therefore, unreasonable to attack the Soviet Union for her failure to aid Britain at the time. Nor is it right to defend the faithless conduct of Britain and America toward the Soviet Union on that score. Absurd though such opinions were, they were, as a matter of fact, shared by the large majority of the British and American peoples. This is another illustration of the very low plane of Anglo-American morality.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

One day Soshi was walking on the bank of a river with a friend: "How delightfully the fishes are enjoying themselves in the water!" exclaimed Soshi. His friend spake to him thus: "You are not a fish; how do you know that the fishes are enjoying themselves?" "You are not myself," returned Soshi; "how do you know that I do not know that the fishes are enjoying themselves?"
—Kakuzo Okakura.

*

All that lies between the cradle and the grave is uncertain.—Seneca.